The New-York Times.

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EURPOEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Noon Yesterday.

Napoleon's New-Year's Day Speech to the Diplomatic Corps.

He Expresses Hopes for Peace and Conciliation.

A Pacific Speech from Victor Emmanuel.

Abolition by France of Tonnage Dues on American Vessels.

FRANCE.

The Abolition of Tonnage Dues on American Vessels.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The *Moniteur* publishes a telegram from the United States which declares that French ships are placed on the same footing as American vessels; in which case, the *Moniteur* says, that vessels bearing the American flag will be free of all navigation dues in French ports.

Napoleon's New-Year's Day Speech to the Diplomatic Corps.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

NAPOLEON'S speech on New-Year's Day to the Diplomatic Corps expressed hopes for peace and conciliation, the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Peaceful Year Predicted.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The London *Times*, in its leading editorial this morning, predicts that the new year will be one of general peace.

The revenue and trade returns of Great Britain are very satisfactory, and indicate that Mr. DISRAELI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be able to exhibit a surplus revenue of nearly £2,600,000 sterling.

Arrest of Fenians at Belfast.

BELFAST, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Nine arrests were made here yesterday of persons engaged in manufacturing ammunition.

ITALY.

The New-Year's Speech of the King of Italy.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The King of Italy, in his speech on New-Year's Day to the Representatives of the foreign Governments near the Court of Florence, predicted peace for the future, but still considered it necessary to foster and improve the military organization of the nation.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Rupture Still Probable.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Paris *Pays* declares that a rupture between the Sublime Porte and the Kingdom of Greece is too likely to take place at any moment.

The London *Herald*, the ministerial organ, commenting on the probability of such an event, says England will remain rigidly neutral in the matter, and adds that the British Government has already warned Greece of the consequences.

GREECE.

A Ministerial Crisis.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Dispatches from the East announce that there had been a ministerial crisis at Athens, and a new Cabinet had been appointed by the King.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Consols, 90⅞ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Shares	80½
Erie Railway Shares	46¼

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Noon.

United States Five-twenties open this morning at 73¼; Illinois Centrals at 81.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Noon.

United States 5-20 bonds of 1862 opened this morning at 73.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

To-day being a general holiday, business is entirely suspended.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Noon.

The Cotton market this morning opens firm, with probable sales of 15,000 bales during to-day.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The steamships *Hecla*, from New-York Dec. 19, and *Moravian*, from Portland Dec. 22, have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Teneriffe on the 25th, and the *Ossipee* at Madeira on the 26th.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The German mail steamship *Hansa*, Capt. VAN OTERENDORP, from Southampton on the 19th of December, the French transatlantic mail steamship *Periere*, Capt. DUCHESNE, from Brest on the 22d of December, and the Inman steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. ROSKELL, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 20th December, arrived at this port Tuesday.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DUTTON, from Liverpool the 20th, and Greencastle the 21st ult., arrived at Portland Tuesday evening.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which left Liverpool Dec. 22, and Queenstown on the 23d, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday and at Boston last evening.

The London *Morning Star* alludes to a rumor that the Derby Cabinet had lately been engaged considering a new plan for the frustration of Reform in the next session. This plan is to adopt the policy which is gracefully termed proceeding by resolution. Of course the whole question will be practically shelved for the session, and if the Tory Ministers gained nothing else by it they would gain the quiet manipulation of the registration for 1867 as well as another year of office.

The cause of the Barnsley explosion had been discovered. The blacksmith's safety-lamp was found with the top off, and the flame must have at once ignited the gas. He had gone down to shoe the horses, and was found with his head blown off.

Vice-Chancellor PAGE WOOD had given authority in the most satisfactory manner to the proposed arrangement for the resuscitation of the Agra Bank.

The *Moniteur* of the 18th inst. publishes the Convention concluded between France and Italy for the settlement of the Pontifical Debt. The article of the Convention corresponds with the information already published on this subject.

President Johnson's Foreign and Domestic Policy Considered.

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

In President JOHNSON'S Message there are not wanting signs that he is conscious of his powerlessness in face of Congress, and that, while maintaining personally the principles of which he is the advocate, he must be content to see them overthrown, and to seek a field for his own authority in the direction of those parts of the public policy in which the majority of his countrymen agree with him. The failing Mexican Empire and the question of the *Alabama* may serve him when his scheme of Reconstruction shall be perforce abandoned. It is not difficult to see *that already the President is disposed to fall back on what remains to him of power, and to make more of foreign policy as the conduct of domestic policy is leaving him.* We trust that the desire of regaining popularity in the North may not lead him to any act that may lessen the harmony between the United States and any foreign nation. But, to do him justice, whatever he may think or purpose on foreign matters, his heart is evidently in the battle which he has fought and lost against the Republican majority. One can hardly suppose that he intends to prolong a useless conflict—that he can hope either to divert Congress from its purposes, or to resist it when it has acted upon them. * * * * *

There can be little doubt that, legally and technically, President JOHNSON is more in the right than his opponents. Before the late war the written Constitution was the standard—an unimpeachable authority, to which every statesman referred his acts. Probably no document in the world has ever been so much studied and commented on in the same number of years. However largely and liberally American lawyers might interpret the usages or statutes of municipal law, they no sooner were placed face to face with the Constitution than they became rigid observants of its letter. It was the basis of a federation the members of which were divided by opposing interests and sectional animosities; it was at last more like a treaty of peace between two jealous and angry communities than the bond of a hearty nationality. Consequently, its provisions were scanned one by one with microscopic eye; and cautious politicians, who valued peace and the traditional compromise beyond everything, opposed the slightest deflection from the sacred text. Each party strove to expound and gloss that text to suit its own views; but each professed the deepest reverence for it, and was ready to hurl against an adversary the charge of violating the Constitution as the most destructive of political missiles. But the war has totally changed the relations of the States which make up the Union. The necessities of the struggle concentrated power in one man and one Legislature. The weakness of the American Central Government was but a few years since the boast of Americans. They would tell you how strictly the powers of their Congress were limited by the Constitution, how the Supreme Court could declare its acts void, how it could not invade the least reserved right of an individual State, and how such an invasion would never be attempted. *A great war could not be waged on this system.* The doctrine of State independence having been carried to the length of secession, the old political bond having been found too weak to preserve the unity of the nation, the North was ready to depute further powers—indeed, all the powers that might be required, to the Washington Government and to the Legislature which represented the nation. President and Congress used these powers to the utmost in the war, and the return of peace found the people of the United States living practically under a different political system from that which they maintained and lauded in the old time. *Without any special legislation, and by the mere force of events, the Central Government had assumed something like imperial authority, and Congress had set aside the principle that it was a body deputed to legislate on strictly defined subjects.* The increasing communication between the States, the necessity of a more elaborate financial system, and possibly a disposition to interfere more in the general politics of the world, are likely still further to centralize authority, and by degrees to transform Congress into a legislature which will practically acknowledge no limitations to its action.

If the American people think that such a change will be for the advantage of their country, by infusing into it a more vigorous political life, they are right to support Congress in its assumptions. Such revolutions are among the most familiar facts of history. Power in a State is always ebbing in this direction and flowing in that; for it to remain fixed constantly during an age shows stagnation more than firmness. President JOHNSON, however, and those who supported him, are unwilling to recognize this unwelcome revolution. What the Constitution was in 1860, what State rights were before South Carolina interpreted them as including the right of secession, such the American President conceives them to be now.

The North German Conference—Plan for the New Germanic Confederation.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Yesterday the representatives of the North German States, assembled to draw up a common Constitution for the new Confederacy, were received by the King. In the evening they had the honor of dining at the palace with the King, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, the Ministers, and the Presidents of the two Prussian Houses of Parliament. The Draught to be submitted to their deliberations was completed only two days ago, and received His Majesty's sanction but a few hours before the presentation of the Plenipotentiaries. As a rule, the latter have been chosen from among the leading Ministers of the various States, but few of them being men of inferior rank and devoid of diplomatic antecedents, of at least German notoriety. The Hesse Darmstadt representative, as a matter of course, belongs to the obscure moiety admixed to the illustrious circle, Baron DALWIGK having thought it incompatible with his dignity and avowed opposition to the work in hand to make his appearance in person, or appoint a deputy of note. The Draught, in accordance with the treaties upon which it is based, allots the executive to Prussia. The legislative authority is to be exercised by a common Parliament of the various States, in conjunction with the Bundestag, or Assembly of the Representatives of the Sovereigns, embodied with the Confederacy. Common Parliament and Bundestag are to assemble periodically for the dispatch of business, the former to vote by majorities and the latter according to the principles of *Virilstimmen*, which prevailed in the Plenum of the old Bund. The application made of this principle will, however, be more sensible than formerly, Prussia, instead of the four votes allotted to her under the old institutions, now reserving to herself so many as to require very little support for outvoting the rest of her allies. The Federal army and navy are to take the oath to the King of Prussia, and be at his exclusive disposal. The minor States will not be allowed to send the greater part of their men on furlough, as was formerly the case, in times of peace, nor will their troops be always stationed in the States or provinces in which they are raised. (This is a point which the King and Crown Prince of Saxony, whose arrival is expected to-night, will probably endeavor to modify.) The navy is to carry the Prussian flag; the commercial fleet a new flag exhibiting three colors, black, white, red—a combination of the Prussian and Hanse flags. The Federal expenditure will, it is hoped, be covered from the proceeds of the Custom-house, the Post-office, Telegraph-office, &c., the right of levying extraordinary contributions being reserved by the Executive. The Hanse Towns are privileged to remain free ports, to enable them to continue in their present position among the emporiums of the world. Last, not least, the Bundestag will be presided over by a Bundes-Kanzler, the representative of this Government, and permanent Chairman of the Assembly. If I add that Baron SAVIGNY, a son of the great lawyer, is to fill the latter office for the present, all that is known of the new institutions has been told. The remaining and comparatively minor particulars will not be long in transpiring.

The Proposed Arrangement Between Italy and the Pope.

The following are believed in Italy to be the bases of the arrangement which the Italian Government has proposed to the Pope:

1. The Italian Government will bring in a bill declaring Florence to be the definite capital of the Kingdom of Italy.
2. The Cardinals will be declared princes of the Kingdom, and will get from the Italian treasury double the salary they now receive.
3. The inhabitants of the Pontifical territory, with the exception of Rome, to declare by a plebiscite whether they will remain subjects of the Pope, or unite themselves with the rest of Italy.
4. Rome to be declared a religious city *sui generis*, in which the Pope is to have absolute control. The municipal council, however, will be elected by the citizens and will have the disposal of several administrative offices. Moreover, the lay element will be substituted for the religious element, especially if in the course of the negotiations a small territory should be added to Rome.
5. The pontifical troops to be discharged, and the foreign soldiers to be sent away. The inhabitants to be allowed to enlist in the Italian army.
6. The treaty to be binding only during the pontificate of PIUS IX.
7. PIUS IX. to acknowledge VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy, and, instead of going into exile, the Pope to come to Florence to crown the King as Sovereign of Italy.
8. Italy will contribute its quota, as a Catholic Power, to the civil list which other Catholic States will bestow on the Pope.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Annual Report of the Police Board to Governor Fenton.

Interesting Review of the Status, the Work and Responsibilities of the Force.

Statistics of Crime in the Metropolitan District.

Past Operations and Suggestions for the Future.

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 403 of the laws of 1864, respectfully transmit their annual report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1866, upon the condition of the Metropolitan Police. We give the more important portions:

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The amount of lost time by sickness and injuries during the year exceeds the amount of last year 311 days. This increase has not resulted from any unusual exposures or prevailing disease, but from the increased number of members who are afflicted with chronic diseases which render them unfit for duty a large portion of their time. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the cholera in the district during a large portion of the Summer, the police did not suffer from that cause in any unusual degree. The Sanitary Company, composed during the Summer of 53 members, was constantly on duty, executing the orders of the Board of Health, in the unhealthy portions of the City, but they were not seriously affected by the exposure. Twenty-four deaths occurred during the year, which is at the rate of one death to each 100 very nearly.

PENSIONS.

At the date of last year's report the number of pensioners was 46, it is now 51. Six have been added, and one has been discontinued by order of the Board.

The provisions of the Police Act in relation to the Police Life Insurance Fund ought to be amended so as to authorize the allowance of pensions to amounts not exceeding $300 per year; and also to authorize the Board to continue pensions to needy and meritorious children of deceased policemen, after the death or marriage of the widow, with like effect as though the policeman had left no widow surviving.

REGISTRY LAW.

The Registry Law of 1865, and the amendment thereof in 1866, have imposed upon the Board onerous and delicate duties. In former reports they have earnestly recommended that some other method of appointing the officers of elections should be adopted, but without effect. They have endeavored to perform the duties acceptably, and are of opinion that the officers selected have generally answered public expectation. It is believed that the change from the old system has contributed essentially towards honest voting and honest canvassing, and diminished considerably the expenses of the elections.

The report of the Keeper of Election Records contains suggestions in relation to desirable amendments of the law and exhibits the amount of expenditure by that Bureau.

HOUSE OF DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

It appears by the report of Sergt. FOLGER, who has charge of the House of Detention of Witnesses, that during the year ending Nov. 1, 1866, there have been committed to, detained and provided for in the House of Detention 299 persons. These witnesses were detained and provided for an aggregate of 4,757 days, being an average of 16 days' detention to each witness. Thirty-six of these witnesses were committed from Kings County, and were detained and provided for 1,260 days.

Under the existing provisions of law the salaries of the officers who have charge of the House of Detention and the cost of repairs, supplies, fuel, lights, &c., are defrayed out of that portion of the Metropolitan Police Fund which is contributed by the City and County of New-York; while the cost of boarding the witnesses is paid by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, at the rate of 75 cents per person per day.

For the year 1866 there has been paid from the fund contributed by the County of New-York:

One sergeant	$1,500
Pay-roll other officers	2,700
Fuel, light, repairs and supplies	897
Paid from Police Fund contributed by New-York	$5,097
Paid by Board of Supervisers, part of which has been advanced by this Department on account of deficiency in funds raised by the Board of Supervisers	3,568
Total cost for one year	$8,665

This is at the rate of $1 82 1-10 per day for each prisoner. The proportionate cost of the support of witnesses committed from Kings County ought to be borne by that county. Under this view of the matter that county, during the year past, would be chargeable with the considerable sum of $2,294 46.

This does not include any share of the interest on the cost or the rent of the real property occupied for this institution, which property belongs to and was paid for by New-York.

The Police Act, chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, section 37, after authorizing this Board to provide suitable accommodations for the detention of witnesses, makes it the duty of all Magistrates (in the Metropolitan Police District) to commit witnesses in default of bail to the custody of the police at "the House of Detention," but neither this act nor any other makes any provision for the equitable distribution of the burdens of supporting the institution.

The law ought to be so amended as to require each city, county and town of the district to contribute to the support of the House of Detention in proportion to the number of days witnesses are detained and provided for on account of each.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The means of escape in case of fire in the tenement-houses of the City are deficient to a perilous degree. They are constructed four, five, and some of them six stories high. The apartments on the several stories are reached by a single staircase, usually running directly from the bottom to the top of the building, with no other means of ingress and egress. When a tenement of this description takes fire in the lower story the fire naturally seeks the staircase, following the ascending column of heated air, and in a very short space of time cuts off the only means of escape for those who occupy the upper stories, presenting to the inmates the fearful alternative of jumping from the windows to the pavement or being burned in the building.

There are more than four thousand of these tenements in the City of New-York, in which dwell as permanent occupants over one hundred thousand men, women and children. These numerous families, equaling one family to each room, all use fires for warming and cooking, and many of them use camphene and other highly inflammable and explosive substances for lighting their apartments. In many instances the tenants are of intemperate habits, and not unfrequently the apartments are left from early morning until nightfall in the charge of young children. The first floor and the cellar are often used for commercial purposes, having in store liquors, chemicals, oils, powder and other dangerous combustibles.

Lives have been lost during the year by the burning of tenement houses and insufficient means of escape. The circumstances attending some of these deaths are really appalling. It is surprising, when the crowded condition and their special exposure to conflagration from causes above-mentioned are considered, that the loss of life has not been greater.

The report of Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Company, mentions eleven tenements, four, five and six stories high, having a single staircase each, in which 475 persons reside. These represent fairly the deficiencies in this class of buildings. The attention of the public and the Legislature has been often called to this subject, but so strong is the desire of proprietors to realize inordinate gains from their investments, that all appeals, warnings and admonitions have failed to produce any useful effect, and now buildings of this class are being constantly erected, without any improved means of escape in case of fire. No citizen ought to be allowed to so use his property as to put human life in constant jeopardy. If impulses of humanity are not sufficient, as it appears they are not, to restrain this vicious manner of building, statutes ought to be framed to afford reasonable protection to the very large class of persons who are unable to obtain other habitations.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

The number of arrests for offences in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn from the year 1860 to 1866, both incusive, were:

1860	81,143	1864	69,571
1861	87,682	1865	88,355
1862	101,469	1866	97,587
1863	77,212		
Aggregate in seven years			603,019

The average number for the seven years is 86,145. The year just closed exceeds the average 11,442. We assume that the vigilance of the Police in making arrests has been increased rather than abated during these seven years. The increase of offences which subject persons to arrest, may be attributed in part to the increase of the population of the two cities, which has been very great during the period under consideration, and in no small degree to the demoralizing effect of a state of war and the disbanding of immense armies. It might reasonably have been expected that the influences above alluded to would have exhibited themselves in an increase in the number of offences of high grade, such as are accompanied by violence to the person. In examining the records of arrests for the seven years, assault with intent to kill, felonious assault, murder, threatening life, rape, attempt at rape, maiming, homicide, robbery in the first degree, highway robbery, burglary and attempts at burglary, it appears that the number of arrests for the offences enumerated have been—

1860	1,541	1864	1,372
1861	1,663	1865	2,662
1862	1,310	1866	1,917
1863	1,467		
Total in seven years			11,332

It thus appears that, while the increase in the total number of arrests for seven years was 20 per cent., the increase during the same period in arrests for the offences of high grade, of which we have been speaking, has been 30 per cent.

Seeking a clue to the cause of crimes of the graver kind, we have caused to be reported the history, as far as ascertained, of the arrests for one year by the Police for the offences following, to wit: Homicides of all degrees, arson, burglaries, robberies, including highway robberies, and receiving stolen goods. The result is as follows:

Whole number of arrests for those offences for one year		999
Convicted	324	
Acquitted after trial or discharged without	492	
To be tried	122	
How disposed of not known	61	—999
The details are as follows:		
There were homicides		83
Convicted	15	
Discharged or acquitted	41	
To be tried	19	
How disposed of not known	8	— 83
There were arrested for arson		69
Convicted	9	
Discharged or acquitted	43	
To be tried	13	
How disposed of not known	4	— 69
There were arrested for burglary		516
Convicted	237	
Discharged or acquitted	199	
To be tried	54	
How disposed of not known	26	—516
There were arrested for robberies, including highway robberies		176
Convicted	53	
Discharged or acquitted	90	
To be tried	20	
How disposed of not known	13	—176
There were arrested for receiving stolen goods		155
Convicted	10	
Discharged or acquitted	119	
To be tried	16	
How disposed of not known	10	—155

From reading the details of these cases it is apparent that a large proportion of those who are not convicted, do not escape because they are innocent, but by reason of defects in the administration of the criminal law. It is apparent that either the arrests are too numerous or the convictions too few.

Exactly where the fault lies and how it is to be remedied is difficult to decide without a more complete knowledge of the particulars of each case, than it is practicable now to acquire. The arrests are now recorded and reported, but the subsequent proceedings and final results are difficult to be ascertained. It would aid the Legislature in dealing with questions of criminal law, if the proceedings and results of all prosecutions for felony were required to be reported annually by District-Attorneys and Court.

POLICE IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

It is worthy of consideration especially to the population of the rural districts how far the efforts of the Police of the cities to protect the people against the criminal classes tend to drive the persons composing those classes to new and more secure fields of criminal enterprise in the country adjacent to the cities. That such is the tendency in some degree there is no question, and it is so decided that the remark has become common that life and property are more safe in cities, under the guardianship of the Police, than in adjacent rural districts.

This is a growing opinion, and as a result of it, the towns of Yonkers and West Farms, in Westchester County, proceeding under the Police Act, chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, have by vote of town meetings respectively authorized a permanent Police, and made the required fiscal arrangements therefor. Yonkers authorized a force of fourteen, West Farms a force of six men. In each town a portion of the Police do duty as horse patrol, which greatly increases their efficiency.

The Legislature at its last session passed two acts designated as chapters 84 and 590 of the laws of 1866. These acts authorized the appointment by the Board of Metropolitan Police, of a Captain, two sergeants and 25 patrolmen for the County of Richmond, and authorized and required the Supervisors of that county to make the needful fiscal provision for their maintenance.

In pursuance of these proceedings in Yonkers and West Farms, and of the acts concerning Richmond County, this Board have appointed and organized the Police called for by the proceedings and statutes above referred to.

The force in West Farms entered upon their duties on the 13th day of January last; in Richmond County on the 16th day of June last, and in Yonkers on the 10th day of August last.

The town of West Farms constituted a sub-station of the Thirty-second Precinct, with a sergeant in command. The Station-house is at Tremont. Richmond County has been constituted a precinct, designated as the Fifty-first Precinct. The Station-house is at the village of Stapleton, recently called Edgewater. The town of Yonkers has been constituted a sub-station of the Thirty-second Precinct, designated as Yonkers Sub-station, with a Station-house at the village of Yonkers. The Tremont and Yonkers Substations are under the command of the Captain of the Thirty-second Precinct.

Thus during the year, the jurisdiction of the Board of Metropolitan Police has been potentially extended over the rural districts above named.

These proceedings, as is natural and usual in the beginning, met with considerable opposition from a portion of the population. It is believed, however, that all who feel any interest in good government, having observed the benefits of an independent and disciplined Police force, have already become friends of the system.

Other towns in the vicinity of the metropolis are so infested with bad characters, and so depredated upon by robberies and thieving, that they are considering how to defend themselves, and reëstablish the quiet and safety which they have been accustomed to enjoy in former years.

BOAT LICENSES.

It is estimated that there are upon the waters of the Metropolitan Police District not less than 5,000 row and sail boats. They are used to a large extent in the needful and commendable business of fishery, as vehicles of commerce in many ways and as private pleasure boats and yachts. They are to the movements of business and pleasure on the water what carts, hacks, coaches and other vehicles are to like movements on land. There has long been apparent the propriety of reducing these boats to the supervision of the authorities, and regulating them as vehicles on land are regulated. Many of these boats are the property of men of depraved and desperate character, who make them the vehicles of larceny, robbery and plunder in numerous ways. The capture of stolen property in boats by the Police is a matter of daily occurrence, and the boats are too frequently convenient instrumentalities in committing most grave and atrocious crimes.

Considerations of the character above referred to induced the Legislature at its last session to enact a law (chapter 475 of the Laws of 1866) entitled "An act to regulate the use of certain boats and vessels within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District." This act conferred the power and imposed the duty upon this Board of licensing boats and vessels of the kind enumerated in and according to provisions and regulations contained in the act. It authorized the Board to appoint an officer to be known as Inspector of Boats and to create a Bureau of Boat Inspection. The Bureau has been created and the officer appointed. The report of the Inspector of Boats, hereto appended, will show what progress has been made in this new field of duty. It contains suggestions of certain amendments to render the law more efficient and less restrictive as to persons prosecuting specified kinds of legitimate business. The report is marked No. 5.

HACKS AND HACKMEN.

An examination of the laws and ordinances for the licensing and regulation of hacks and hackmen in the City of New-York, would justify the expectation that this branch of the public service in New-York would be all that could be desired. The provisions are similar to those existing in Paris. The results of administration of the systems in the two cities are widely different. In Paris the service is said to approach perfection. Abuses are rare, and when they do occur the discipline applied is prompt and certain. In New-York the character and practice of many of the public hackmen are "an open and apparent shame." Abuses of the gravest character, often amounting to crime are frequent. Arrests for this class of delinquencies are numerous, but punishments are rare. Reference is respectfully made to the report of Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who is charged with the duty of supervising hacks. The report is herewith transmitted, marked No. 6. By this report it appears that there were, during the year, 447 arrests of hackmen for violations of law or ordinance, 245 of whom were discharged without punishment.

The laws and ordinances which grant to hackmen a practical monopoly of the business fix also the rates of compensation. To demand pay in excess of the legal rates is a legal offence to which the law affixes a penalty; but hackmen violate the ordinances habitually, and, as appears, too frequently with impunity. While the administration of this branch of the public service remains so inefficient, no better conduct on the part of hackmen can be expected.

OTHER LICENSED OCCUPATIONS.

Junk-shop keepers, junk boatmen, purchasers of second-hand articles, and pawn brokers are licensed by the Mayor. Persons engaged in robbing and stealing personal property, naturally apply to those engaged in the callings above enumerated, to sell and convert the property they have plundered into money. The property is too often purchased without security or inquiry, thus affording most important aid to those engaged in criminal offences. If these facilities were not afforded, thieves and robbers would be embarrassed by the possession of the stolen property, and detection and convictions would be more frequent. It would greatly assist the Police in the detection and conviction of thieves and robbers if the power to license and revoke for cause the licenses of the occupations above enumerated, and make rules regulating the keeping of books and accounts, and making reports of their business, should be conferred upon the Board of Metropolitan Police. This Department would then be enabled to keep a record of the property passing into the possession of these licensed persons, by means of which, stolen property could be traced and identified in numerous cases that, under the present system, escape detection.

EXCISE.

On the 14th of April, 1866, the Legislature passed "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District," being chapter 578 of the laws of that session. This act, in effect, constitutes "The Metropolitan Police District, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester," into an excise district, and provides that the persons who are Commissioners of the Board of Health shall constitute a Board of Excise for such excise district, and provides that "they alone shall possess the powers and perform the duties of Commissioners of Excise," within the jurisdiction of such Board of Excise. By the law creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District and a Board of Health therein, the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police are made members of the Board of Health, and are therefore members of the Board of Excise, above referred to.

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in the peformance of their duties, have had large opportunities of observing, and have been impressed with the magnitude of the evils resulting from the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and have in their reports called the attention of the Legislature and the people to the subject.

The Board of Excise, constituted in the manner above mentioned, organized in pursuance of the Act on the 1st day of May last and immediately entered upon their duties. The duty of investigating the character and antecedents of applicants for licenses was necessarily devolved upon the Commissioners and Officers of Metropolitan Police.

At the date of entering upon their duties, there were in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn over 9,250 places where intoxicating liquors were publicly sold. Of this vast number, but 754 pretended to have had licenses, leaving about 8,500 open and admitted violators of the law. The statutes of the State, as they have existed for many years, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath. The provision of the Excise Law in relation to such sales on the Sabbath was no new provision, it reënacted an existing law, with some change in the penalties imposed. Nevertheless, at nearly all of these 9,250 places, intoxicating liquors were openly sold in desecration of the day held to be holy in all Christian countries, and to the great regret and annoyance of all quiet and sober-minded citizens.

As an evidence of the demoralizing effect of this illegal traffic, the police reports have shown from year to year that the arrests for offences on Sabbaths, and the nights succeeding Sabbaths, have exceeded the number of arrests on other days of the week by more than twenty per cent.

Prior to the enactment of the law, there had existed for a number of years Boards of Excise, charged with the power and duty of granting excise licenses, but from some defect in the law or its administration in the City of New-York, it had failed substantially to produce beneficial effects. The traffic had become practically unregulated and very nearly untaxed. Under the auspices of that Board, in 1860, the revenue contributed to the Treasury of New-York City, by license fees, amounted to $54,580, which was equal to the proceeds of 1,819 licenses, at $30 each, which was the maximum rate; while in 1864 the revenues had dwindled to $12,450, equal to the proceeds of only 415 licenses at the same rate. What was the actual number issued, and rates charged in three years is not known to this department.

The Excise Law of last Winter was an attempt to revive and establish an efficient administration of law on this most important subject.

The new Board of Excise established two classes of licenses—one class permitting the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer, to be drank on the premises, for which a fee of $250 each was required; for the other class, which permitted the sale of ale and beer only, a fee of $100 was required. They adopted a rule refusing licenses to persons who kept or pretended to keep small groceries or huckster shops, which are resorted to by men, women, children, servants and others for their daily purchases of provisions.

The total number of licenses issued and delivered was 5,697. Of this number, 3,596 were of the first class, paying $250 each; 2,098 were of the second class, paying $100 each; 3 canceled and reissued for part of a year, $41 66 each.

The total amount of revenues arising from license fees was $1,108,924 98, and was contributed by the several cities, counties and towns of the District as follows:

County of New-York		$846,274 98
County of Kings.		
Brooklyn	$232,450	
New Lots	4,300	
New Uttrecht	2,150	
Gravesend	3,350	
Flatlands	1,350	
Flatbush	2,550—	$246,150 00
County of Queens.		
Newtown	3,000	
Jamaica	2,700	
Flushing	6,150—	11,850 00
County of Richmond.		
Northfield	1,100	
Southfield	600	
Westfield	550	
Middletown	850	
Castleton	1,550—	4,650 00
Total		$1,108,924 98

The amount of moneys received by the Treasurer of Metropolitan Police from the Board of Excise appears in the fiscal Report of the Treasurer of Police, is herewith submitted, marked No. 7.

Sec. 16 of the Excise Law, chap. 578 of the Laws of 1866, provides that "every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the act shall, for eae offence be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished with a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $100; or, with imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days; or, by both such fine and imprisonment."

Sec. 23 of the act provides "that all license fees and penalties shall be received by, and all fines" shall be paid over to this Board, and that "all Magistrates and Courts shall monthly report and pay over" (to this Board) "all fines imposed and received by them."

Several of the Courts and Magistrates of the District, in compliance with the section last quoted, have reported and paid over to this Board the proceeds of fines imposed, as follows:

NEW-YORK.		
The Court of Special Sessions, held by Judges Kelly and Dowling		$380
BROOKLYN.		
Justice Cornwall	$3,580	
Justice Dailey	1,845	
Justice Buckley	350	
From Brooklyn	$5,775	—$5,775
THE TOWN OF GRAVESEND, KING'S COUNTY.		
Justice Stillwell		$165 50
Total amount received from fines		$6,320 60

No moneys have been received from the following Courts and Magistrates:

The Court of General Sessions, held alternately by J. K. Hackett, Recorder, and Abm. D. Russell, City Judge.

Police Justices Joseph Dowling and Edward Hogan, First District Police Court.

Police Justices William Dodge and Thomas A. Ledwith, Second District Police Court.

Police Justices William D. Mansfield and Edward J. Shandley, Third District Police Court.

Police Justices Michael Connolly and Richard Kelly, Fourth District Police Court.

These figures prove that there has been a more earnest and general enforcement of the law in the City of Brooklyn than in the City of New-York. It is proper to observe that in the City of New-York there was but a brief period during which the Board of Excise and police were allowed by the Courts to exercise the powers or perform the duties conferred and imposed by the act in the arrest and punishment of offenders.

It will be borne in mind that the Board of Excise entered upon their duties on the first day of May last. A system of opposition to the law, based on the assumption that it was unconstitutional and void, early manifested itself, and orders and injunctions of Courts and Judges were obtained to prevent the action of the Board of Excise and the Police in giving effect to its provisions. From the 4th of June to the 3d of July, 854 suits were commenced against the Commissioners of Excise, and the Commissioners and Officers of Police, and injunctions to that number issued and served, restraining the officers in question from proceeding to enforce the law against persons guilty of acts declared by the law to be misdemeanors.

Of this vast number of injunctions Judge Cardozo granted and issued........704

Judge Brady	129
Judge McCunn	21
Total	854

No other judicial officers in this Excise District granted any such injunctions.

Six indictments were found against persons for violation of the Excise Law. They were known in the Courts and newspaper reports as the cases of JACOB KREESHOOB and five others. These cases were argued on demurrer to the indictments before Recorder HACKETT, and he delivered an elaborate opinion, which was published, pronouncing the law wholly unconstitutional and void. After the publication of this opinion, Magistrates of Police Courts in the City and County of New-York refused to entertain complaints for violations of the Excise Law, and dismissed all who were arrested and charged with such violations. Under the protecting ægis of these judicial proceedings, injunctions and decisions, the hands of the Excise Board and the Police have been tied, and free trade in intoxicating drinks has prevailed in the City of New-York at all hours of the day and night, and on the Sabbath as well as on every other day of the week.

With a view to obtain a decision by the Court of last resort in respect to the validity of the act and of its various sections, cases were agreed upon containing the facts in which the controversy in each instance depended, according to section 372 of the Code.

These cases were decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the law. Appeals were taken to the Court of Appeals and were argued at a regular term of that Court held in the month of September last. The final decision of the Court of Appeals is expected at the term to be held during the present month. If the decision of the Court of Appeals shall be in favor of the constitutionality and validity of the Excise Law the question will remain for the Legislature and the people whether the law shall not be maintained without material alteration until it shall be demonstrated by its proper enforcement for a year or more, whether it will answer the ends proposed by the friends of order and good government. If the law as it was passed can have a fair and impartial trial for a year or two, it is believed that the results will justify the experiment, and prove to the public the value of the system.

It is proper to observe that the law has not at any time been in full force and effect in its practical administration. While the applications of persons for license were under consideration by the Board of Excise, and until they were disposed of by the issue or denial of licenses, no arrests were made for violations of the Excise Law, except for selling on the Sabbath—and before the applications were fully disposed of the Police were prohibited by injunctions, as above stated, from making any arrests. But during the month of May and the early part of June, and until this partial enforcement of it was restrained by injunction, it was so far effective as to present a sample of the fruits expected from it.

The records of this Department show the number of persons arrested each day for being "intoxicated," "drunk and disorderly," and for "disorderly conduct." All these offences are uniformly attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The numbers of persons arrested for these offences on Sundays and Tuesdays of each week, the months of May to September inclusive, for the year 1865, when we had no Excise Law in practical operation, and in 1866 when the present law was for a brief period in May and June in partial operation, are given in a table herewith submitted, marked No. 8, and quoted as a comparative illustration.

It appears by this table that on eight Sundays and Tuesdays in May and June of 1865 and 1866, the arrests for the offences mentioned were as follows:

On 8 Tuesdays 1865, under the old system	1,018
On 8 Sundays 1865, under the old system	1,078
Difference	60
On 8 Tuesdays in 1866, under the new system	1,203
On 8 Sundays in 1866, under the new system	523
Difference	680
On 8 Sundays in 1865, under the old system	1,078
On 8 Sundays in 1866, under the new system	523
Difference	555

The same table exhibits figures in relation to the arrests of July, August and September of 1865 and 1866, in marked contrast with the above, thus:

In 1865—	
On 13 Sundays in July, August and September, there were arrested	2,094
On 13 Tuesdays in July, August and September, there were arrested	2,223
Total	4,317
In 1866—	
On 13 Sundays in July, August and September there were arrested	2,125
On 13 Tuesdays in July, August and September there were arrested	1,803
Total	3,928

Showing that as soon as the enforcement of the Excise Law was defeated by the Courts the number of arrests for the offences induced by the sale of intoxicating liquor immediately became as numerous as under the old system.

It is known to the Police that a large portion of the Sunday arrests made during the eight Sundays in 1866 were of persons who had gone out of the Excise district to indulge their appetites for drink, and on their return were arrested at the ferries and bridges.

During the brief period in May and June last, and while the law could be enforced, citizens of all parties, classes and creeds saw, for the first time in many years, our metropolis enjoying the Christian Sabbath, substantially undesecrated by drunkenness and disorderly proceedings.

INCREASE OF FORCE.

In the great cities of England and Europe, where the police force is constantly supported by the regular military force, policemen are employed at the rate of one to every five hundred of the population. In New-York, where there is no standing army at command, and where much larger liberties are allowed to citizens than in other countries, the proportion of police to population is not so great.

The population of the City has greatly increased during the past five years, and its trade and wealth have increased in greater ratio than the population. The tendency of vicious classes to resort to the metropolis, not only from our own, but from other countries, the increase in the crimes of grave character, with other considerations, indicate the propriety of a moderate increase of the Police force in the City of New-York. Brooklyn has but 307 patrolmen, which is less than one to one thousand two hundred of population. Its territory requiring police surveillance is equal to New-York.

This great extent of territory is divided into ten precincts, each of large extent. The extremes of the precincts are so remote from the respective Station-houses as to consume a large portion of the time of the patrolmen in going to and returning from their posts of duty. The law ought to be amended so as to allow the division of the territory of Brooklyn into a larger number of precincts—and the welfare of the city demands a considerable increase in the number of patrolmen.

The enactment of the law creating the Board of Health, the Board of Excise, the Registry and Election Law, and the law for licensing boats, has greatly increased the laborious duties and responsibility of the police force, and especially of the officers of the force. These new and additional labors and duties have been performed without neglecting any of the customary duties of police.

The discipline and efficiency of the force have been fully maintained, and there has been an obvious improvement in the character of the men who present themselves as applicants for appointment, from which, if continued, an improvement in the material of the force may be expected.

THOS. C. ACTON,
President Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—The Constitutional Amendment.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Jan 2.

The Ohio Legislature convened to-day in adjourned session.

The Governor's Message is mainly devoted to State affairs. He says that while every patriot must deeply regret that a final solution has not yet been reached for all the disturbances in our National Government, caused by the late rebellion, we may justly take pride in declaring that the order, self-control and intelligence concerning public affairs which have marked the conduct of the citizens of this State, in deciding most critical issues at the polls, make new assurance of the safety and stability of Republican Governments.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the past year were $8,455,748, while the expenditures were $7,434,896. The State debt amounts to $11,341,745, the sum of $1,097,246 having been redeemed during the year. The valuation of the property, real and personal, placed on the tax duplicate of the State is $1,106,208,921. The benevolent and reformatory institutions are represented to be in excellent condition and doing a good work. The Agricultural College land scrip belonging to the State has all been sold for $340,864 40, and the early location of the College is asked of the Legislature. The creation of the Boards of Health in cities and villages, to make prompt and efficient use of sanitary precautions against Asiatic cholera, is recommended.

The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment is urged. The Governor says that in examining the proposed amendment its extreme moderation is, under all the circumstances of the country and the time, most remarkable, and he regrets to know that it has been rejected by several of those States whose ratification of it would do most to make the measure the promise and beginning of that full settlement of our internal dissensions for which we all long. He is not without hope that a maturer consideration and calmer reflection will convince even those who have rejected the proposal that justice, right, and a wise self interest alike dictate a reconsideration of the matter and a different decision.

A joint resolution ratifying the amendment was introduced in the House to-day, and will come up for decisive action in a few days.

Navigation Closed—The Infirmary Building Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Navigation is suspended, except for ferries, the whole length of the Ohio River.

The Infirmary building near Lebanon, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. The whole 150 inmates escaped.

HORACE GREELEY lectures here to-night.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Dispatches received from Cairo announce the sinking of the steamer *Naugatuck*, near 51 Mango Island, in the Mississippi River. No lives were lost.

The Wreck of the Steamer Islander—The Boiler Explosion on the Steamer Eclipse—Five Persons Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The following are the names of the rescued from the steamer *Islander*, which was wrecked during the gale of Dec. 28:

Capt. JOHN YOUNG, Pilot EDWARD WATSON, FRANK B. JOHNSON and JOHN LUMBERSON.

The survivors of the disaster on board the *Eclipse* arrived here to-day.

Five persons in all were killed.

MEXICO.

Maximilian in Puebla—The New Organization of the Imperial Army—Disbanding of the Austrian and Belgian Legion—Arrest of an American at San Luis Potosi—Illness of Gen. Castelnau—The Estafette Suspended—Toluca—The Guerrillas—Vera Cruz Custom-house, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

The Spanish mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings City of Mexico news to the 17th and from Vera Cruz to the 20th. MAXIMILIAN has at last left his asylum at Orizaba, having left that city on the 17th, and, according to the last news received, was in Puebla on the 19th. He will not go to the City of Mexico, but occupy the palace at Tacubaya. He writes daily numbers of letters to the most influential members of the Liberal Party, inviting them to attend his projected general congress. Mexico is now divided into four great military districts, and the army will be composed of three divisions. The first division will be commanded by Gen. MIRAMON, and embrace the sub-districts of Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nasas, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco and Colimo; the second district, under Gen. MARQUEZ, will consist of the districts of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Michoacan, Toluca, Tula, the Valley of Mexico, Tulancingo, Tuxpan, Flaxcala, Puebla, Iturbide, Guerero, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Tehuantepec; the third district, under command of Gen. MEJIA, will operate in Coahuila, New Leon, Matamoras, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Matchuala, Huascalientes, Fresnillo and Zacatecas, while the department of Yucatan will remain as it is at present, under the immediate command of the Imperial Commissary-General, SALASAR ILLARREGIN. The three corps d'armée will receive a uniform organization, and all private organizations will form part of the army without any distinct title or privileges. According to an order of MAXIMILIAN, the Austrian and Belgian troops will be paid off as soon as possible, and disbanded. All of those who desire to remain will be mustered into the Mexican army, retaining their grades, and those who do not will be sent home at the expense of the Empire, according to the terms of their enlistment. The army will number 60,000 men, and the Conservative Party hopes now to work a radical change in Mexican affairs in a very short time. They could do it a great deal quicker if JUAREZ and the adherents of the Republic would leave the country.

Mr. MOREHEAD, an American citizen, has been imprisoned by the Imperialists in San Louis Potosi, for refusing to pay the contribution levied by the authorities. The French troops were to leave San Louis on the 14th. All the surrounding villages had been occupied by the Liberals under ESCAUDON and RIVERA, while AURA and CADENA took possession of Zacatecas. PORFIRIO DIAS had left Oajaca with a strong force, and was marching in direction of Tehuaran. The Imperial commander in San Louis had imposed another contribution, and at the same time enforced the tax of one per cent on all properties; it was expected that the Imperial forces would join MEJIA.

Gen. CASTELNAU is dangerously ill in Mexico with the fever, which is retarding the operations of the French, who are selling all the materials of war that they cannot conveniently carry back. The organ of Marshal BAZIANE in Mexico, the *Estafette*, has been suspended by the Imperial authorities. The French troops in Toluica have returned to Mexico, and the citizens feared an immediate attack by the Liberals, over 1,000 Indians having joined the latter with the intention of making another attack. Hardly any town can be held by the Imperialists for any length of time, and the audacity of the guerrillas is greater than ever, making raids to the very suburbs of the City of Mexico. The affairs of the Vera Cruz Custom-house are still administered by the French authorities, the merchants having sent a memorial to the Emperor asking for information in relation to the payment of duties. The Liberal Chief JOAQUIN MARTINEZ, who calls himself the Governor of the Second District of the State of Mexico, has issued a proclamation repelling the idea of the assembly of the National Congress, as proposed in the Emperor's proclamation.

QUASIMODO.

HAVANA.

The Commercial Crisis—Critical Situation of Commercial Affairs—Quarantine Matters—Cholera at St. Thomas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

The critical situation of the banks and merchants still continues. There has been a great deal of laxity and favoritism in the administration of several banking houses. Many merchants whose standing was publicly known to be a very bad one, or at least looked suspicious, received all the funds and credit they asked for, and now when it is too late the discovery is made that the Banks have discounted the notes of many who are unable to pay one-half of their indebtedness. The failure of Bossier's Bank has been a god-send to many of our wholesale provision merchants, who were on the eve of failure, as they owe large amounts to that institution, which is now unable to collect its debts, as the Bank has not yet been put in the hands of receivers, and as a matter of course the merchants have gained an extension of time. But not alone this; they also don't pay their other creditors alleging that they cannot collect anything, and that the banks won't discount any of their notes in this critical epoch. So far no failures have been reported, but it is certain that many will close their doors soon, principally merchants who are in the provision and grocery line. Some New-York, Boston and Philadelphia houses have already sent agents here to look after the interests of their houses, but the heaviest losses will fall on the merchants in Spain, who give longer credits and had a large balance in their favor here, to be employed in the purchase of sugars of the new crop. Several meetings have been held by merchants and bankers during the past week, in order to devise some plan, and adopt a uniform system at the present period to prevent the merchants from suspending, and their action has inspired a little more confidence.

The quarantine on vessels coming from Philadelphia has been raised at last, and this finishes the institution as far as ports in the United States are concerned.

The cholera is raging with increased violence in St. Thomas. Over 150 deaths occurred between the 15th and 18th of this month, and the yellow fever is also calling for its victims.

QUASIMODO.

MAINE.

Organization of the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Maine Legislature met and organized this forenoon by the choice of the following officers, all Republicans: Nathaniel M. Burpee, of Knox, President of the Senate; Thomas P. Cleaver, of Brownfield, Secretary, and Prentiss M. Fogler, of Hope, Assistant Secretary; Lewis Barker, of Stetson, Speaker of the House; Franklin M. Drew, of Brunswick, Clerk, and Sumner J. Chadbourne, of Dixmont, Assistant Clerk.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN will deliver his inaugural message to-morrow.

Marine Disaster—Wreck of the Steamer Cortes in Delaware Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A letter from Lewes, (at the mouth of Delaware Bay,) dated on the 31st December, says that the steamer *Cortes*, from New-York for Havana, struck on the Breakwater during the snow-storm last night, and went to pieces. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Galafia*, from New-York for Havana, which was in company with the *Cortes* is now safely in harbor at Lewes.

SQUAN, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The schooner *Charles Hecksher*, heretofore reported ashore at Shark River, has gone to pieces.

The Oswego and Rome Railroad.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Oswego and Rome Railroad, which has been obstructed by snow between this city and Richland for the last five days, is now open, and trains are running on time.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Court of Appeals, day calender for to-morrow—Nos. 9, 10, 10½, 12, 13, 14, 16, 16½, 17, 18, 18½, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Death of a Baltimore Physician.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Dr. JOHN C. S. MONKUR, an eminent physician of this city, died last night of pneumonia.

NEW-YORK STATE.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. FENTON.

The Political and Financial Condition of the State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

To the Legislature:

I welcome the members of the two branches of the Legislature to the public councils. Questions of grave import, both State and national, await your deliberation. The auspicious circumstances which attend your meeting will cheer you in commencing the work before you; they will impart strength and unity to your counsels, and will confirm, by the authority of the public judgment, such action as you may take toward the settlement of our national difficulties on the sure foundation of justice. The people look with undoubting confidence to you, as their representatives, to give expression to their ascertained will; and they rely on your wisdom and fidelity for such salutary and wholesome laws as shall advance our general welfare.

BLESSINGS OF THE YEAR.

The year that has just closed has been charged with great events, and has been rich in its blessings of peace, and in its rewards to industry. We have occasion for mutual congratulation on the progress of almost every interest of the people, and the promise of yet greater achievements in the future, to be wrought out through a firm adherence to our traditional policy, and to those fundamental truths upon which our system of government depends. We emerged from the stormy night of war to enter upon a hardly less trying period of political conflict; and in passing through each of these ordeals there has been developed on the part of the people a steadfastness of purpose, a depth of patriotism, and an enlightened appreciation of the principles of civil liberty, which not only attest the beneficent influence and strength of our form of government, but also give assurance of its rising greatness and perpetuity.

OUR NATIONAL TRIALS.

Through the very process of our national trials, in both field and forum, the American Union has been subjected to a test more severe than any to which it can hereafter be exposed; and experience has demonstrated that its cohesion and strength depend, not on the pleasure and caprice of individual States, or of geographical sections, but on the collective will of the people. That will has been declared in the forms prescribed by the Constitution. It has been maintained in war. It has been reasserted by the representatives of the people and of the States. It has prescribed its own guarantees for the future, and confirmed those guarantees by the reaffirmance at the polls of the popular will. There is no loyal man, who has not a clear and abiding confidence in the perpetuity of a government thus sustained, in peace as in war, by the sovereign power of the people. There is no foreign nation which does not recognize these as the achieved results of the conflict, and unite in respect for a people so true to the traditions of their early history, and to the liberties committed to them by the fathers; and who, having proved faithful and heroic amid carnage and battle, which filled the land with anguish, in victory seek only, yet firmly, the security of the Republic, and the supremacy of well-ordered and equal freedom.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It will be your high privilege, in the name of the people of this State, to ratify the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which I have the honor to transmit upon this opening day of your session. I cannot too earnestly recommend your prompt action, in order that the judgment of New-York on a proposition so moderate and so just, may be submitted at the earliest day to the unconstructed States, and that, on our part, there may be no delay in anchoring these fraternal guarantees in the Federal Constitution. I need not discuss the features of this Amendment; they have undergone the ordeal of public consideration since the adjournment of Congress in July last; and they are understood, appreciated and approved. Never before in the history of the Government, upon any great question affecting our National interests, has there been such unanimity in the expression of the popular will. The proposed Amendment seems to contain just the conditions of safety and justice indispensable to a permanent settlement. It spans the chasm which the rebellion opened between the loyal and the insurgent States; and if it shall be accepted in good faith, as frankly as it is tendered, the way is already opened for reconciliation and lasting peace.

There is no other plan before the people, and the verdict of the ballot-box implies that no other plan is desired. The claim that the revolting States could by their own act and without the consent of Congress restore their former relations to the Government against which they rebelled, and that an Executive officer of the Government could exercise the prerogative of Congress and legalize illegal Governments organized by armed and unpardoned rebels—have both been rejected and condemned.

On full and deliberate consideration the people have pronounced in favor of the authority of Congress over the whole subject of reconstruction, and have declared their purpose that the rebel States shall not be restored to their former participation in the Government until suitable Constitutional guarantees are provided for security against present disloyalty and future rebellion.

I am not insensible of the obstacles to a cheerful acceptance of the Amendment, by those who retain much of the bitterness which they cherished toward us through four years of wasting war; and who are still imbued with prejudice against equality of right for those whom they recently held in bondage, and who fought to uphold the Government, while they fought to destroy it. It takes time to work out changes, and organic reforms in the structure of political institutions. Progress in human affairs is of slow growth, except in periods of violent convulsions in society which form epochs in history. I need not say that the work of reconstruction is retarded by the illusory hope held out to the insurgent States of restoration on terms less favorable than this Amendment, to the future security and repose of the Government; but this error cannot last. Moderate, yet firm in our purpose, consistent and uniform in what we propose, we tender an Amendment to which we trust these States will accede, in the same spirit of frankness and good faith in which we offer it for their acceptance. If, to our disappointment and regret, they shall manifest a spirit of continued hostility, and by rejecting a proposition so liberal and just, evince a settled purpose to continue to oppress those whom we are bound in honor to protect, and at the same time to represent them in the councils of the Federal Government, it will then be the duty of Congress, by more stringent measures, to give effect to the popular will. There can be no reaction; the nation has no purpose of turning back. The powers of Congress are ample under the Constitution; and those powers will be exercised, so far as the public safety may demand, with the firmness worthy of a great people.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Under a wise provision of the existing Constitution, the question whether there shall be a convention for revision and amendment, was submitted to the people for decision at the recent general election. The large majority by which such a convention was ordered is an emphatic expression of the public judgment that some modification of the organic law is essential to the general welfare. The constitutional duty devolves upon the Legislature at its present session of providing for the election of delegates and giving effect to the popular will. It is due to those we represent that a prompt response be made to their call for a Convention of revision, and that there should be no delay which can properly be avoided, in a matter of such general and vital interest.

It was commonly assumed by the framers of the earlier Constitutions of this and other States that their work would serve the purpose of all after time, without occasion for general revision, or even for material change. The practical result, however, was at variance with the theory. Unforeseen defects were developed by time; and provisions, framed with reference to the existing condition of affairs, became inappropriate under a change of circumstances. Revision followed revision, each being an improvement upon the past, but each proving in its turn inadequate to meet the demands of the future.

The present Constitution of this State is, in many respects, in advance of those which preceded it; but it may well be questioned whether its framers, in correcting preëxisting defects, were not led into errors in an opposite direction unfavorable to efficiency in the public service.

The experience of twenty years has produced a general conviction that some of the provisions of that instrument could be modified with great advantage to the State. The intermediate period has been marked by memorable events, which have furnished new problems for solution by the framers of constitutional law. Heavy obligations have been incurred by the people, in the course of the recent war, for the maintenance of the General Government. Great changes have been wrought in the financial system of the country, materially affecting our sources of internal revenue and our system of State taxation. The depreciation of the currency and the enhancement of prices have resulted, through the unforeseen operation of constitutional provisions, in practically reversing the established policy of the State, which was to secure faithful and able service, by providing adequate compensation for the performance of public duties. Grave questions are likely to arise in connection with our commercial and material interest, which were not anticipated or provided for by the framers of the organic law.

It is generally conceded that there are serious imperfections in the Judiciary system as it exists under the present Constitution. It was new in many of its prominent features, and it is not singular that the difficulties which have since been developed by experience, were not foreseen by its authors. An ample judicial force was provided to dispose of the amount of business which then devolved upon the Courts of original jurisdiction. Appeals were facilitated by the institution of independent appellate tribunals, holding concurrent sessions in the various judicial districts of the State. A Court of Appeals was organized to review the decisions of these, and of other appellate courts established for the convenience of the larger cities. It was made a body consisting of eight Judges, of whom four only were to be continu[illegible] the other four being Judges of the Supreme Court, who were to serve only for a single year. Six members of the Court constituted a quorum, and the concurrence of five was deemed essential to a judgment, either of affirmance or reversal.

It soon became apparent that, with a Court thus organized, and with an unrestricted right to appeal to the higher tribunal at the discretion of the parties in almost every civil and criminal proceeding instituted in the various Courts of Record, it would be impossible that decision should keep pace with litigation. The determination of each cause involved a comparison of views by all the Judges. The number was too great for consultation in open Court. The sessions were occupied in hearing successive arguments, and the intervals between them in examining and preparing written opinions in cases, the decision of which was unavoidably postponed for future conference. These and other defects incident to the system were felt at an early period, in the accumulation of undecided cases. The amount of legitimate business was rapidly increasing from causes connected with our commercial growth and prosperity, and the Courts were powerless to prevent the blocking of the calendars which resulted from the operation of laws they were bound to obey.

The Court of last resort was rendered even more unstable than the framers of the Constitution designed, by the resignation of some of the permanent Judges, who appreciated the difficulties of a system involving the discharge, without adequate compensation, of arduous and responsible duties, and with no hope of clearing the calendars. As early as 1857, the eight Judges, none of whom were original members of the Court, and none of whom are now upon the bench, united in a clear and able presentation to the Legislature of the faults in the organization of the Courts, and recommended the adoption of amendments deemed important to its efficiency. The subject has since been considered at several sessions of the Legislature; but all measures of relief have failed, from a conviction that the only effectual remedy would be found in a convention for the revision of the Constitution.

Our present population largely exceeds that of all the original States at the time the Federal Constitution was framed; and from the extent of our commercial relations, and the magnitude of our diversified interests, the amount of the business devolving on our Courts is much greater than that of the Supreme Court of the United States and all the subordinate Federal tribunals. It is of great moment to the people that our judicial system should be adequate to its work, and that effectual means should be taken to secure the prompt and thorough administration of justice. Every citizen is concerned in this department of the Government, on which largely depends the security of our persons, our property, and our rights. It is essential to the general welfare that there should be an open avenue to the Courts, and an enlightened and upright Bench to administer impartial justice, and to maintain the authority and stability of the laws. In another place I have referred to one or two subjects of scarcely inferior importance, and others will doubtless be considered in the Convention, which will call for careful deliberation, sound judgment, and wise statesmanship.

I am inclined to think favorably of the suggestion, which has been made in various quarters, that it may be advisable to secure a more numerous Convention than the last by providing for the election of the usual number of delegates from the Assembly Districts or counties, and thirty-two additional delgates from the State at large, each elector voting for only sixteen of that number. The practical effect of such a provision would be to give to each of the political parties the selection of half of the additional delegates at large; and it is believed that such nominations would be made by each in a spirit of common regard for the welfare and honor of the State, as to contribute to the strength of a deliberate body, charged with duties of such interest and magnitude. No objections to the proposition have occurred to me which do not seem to be outweighed by its advantages; and I therefore submit the suggestion to the judgment of the Legislature.

FINANCES.

During the past year considerable progress has been made in the work of retiring the circulation of the few remaining banks doing business under the laws of the State. The labors of the department upon which this duty devolves have been performed with fidelity.

The able report of the Comptroller, to which your attention is invited, contains the following exhibit:

General Fund.

Deficiency in the revenue, Sept. 30, 1865	$1,179,394 06
Payments of the year	8,934,659 38
Total	$10,114,053 44
Receipts	7,490,415 76
Deficiency of the revenue, Sept. 30, 1866	$2,623,637 68

NOTE.—There was due at the close of the fiscal year from the City of New-York, $2,453,3[illegible], applicable to the reduction of the above deficiency of $2,623,637 68.

Other Funds.

Payments of the year on account of all the funds except the Canal Fund		$13,651,102 33
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1865	$90,569 78	
Receipts of year	12,485,574 82—	12,576,144 60
Amount overdrawn Sept. 30, 1866		$1,074,957 73

General Fund State Debt.

Amount of debt Sept. 30, 1865	$6,050,954 37
Stock redeemed during the year	408,332 15
Amount of debt Sept. 30, 1866	$5,642,622 22

The State tax levied in 1866 was 5 9-16 mills, for the following purposes: For schools, ¾ of a mill; for general purposes, 1¾ mills; for canals, 15-16 of a mill, and for the bounty debt, 2½ mills. The direct tax levied in 1865, and payable during the last fiscal year, amounted to $6,083,817 34, exclusive of the ¾ mill tax for school purposes and county treasurers' fees.

In my last annual message brief allusion was made to the importance of adopting a mode of assessments that should impose upon personal property its due share of the public burdens. Efforts were subsequently made in the Senate to relieve the existing system of its prominent defects. The bill introduced for this purpose elicited intelligent and instructive discussion, and the necessity of amending the present law seemed to be generally conceded. In the course of the debate, differences arose in regard to the proper method of attaining the end in view, and the measure was lost. The vast volume of currency, the continued advance in personal wealth, and the large State and national debt, and consequent heavy taxes, must serve to increase the interest felt in this subject. The burdens of taxation should bear equally as may be upon the two great classes of property, real and personal, and I recommend a renewal of the effort to secure a modification of our imperfect and unequal plan.

It is hardly necessary to suggest to you the importance of most practical retrenchment and economy in every department of public expenditure. Our State debt is hardly short of fifty millions, and if to this is added the county, town and municipal indebtedness, the sum is more than doubled. The period of declining prices and lessened profits has been deferred, but that it is not far remote, the experience of the past, and the indications of the present, furnish ample proof. The currency of paper and the currency of specie must gradually approximate a common level. The policy of the General Government will doubtless tend to unite and equalize the two currencies, and this involves a reduction, resulting in stringency in money and depression of business.

It is respectfully suggested that the General Government could wisely diminish the interest on the productions and capital of the people, and by so doing mitigate the severity of the burdens which have resulted from the extraordinary period through which we have passed. It would not embarrass the credit of the nation, while it would assure to the State the ability to meet all the demands upon it with promptness, and engage still further in improvement and development of resources. The theory of the General Government is to impose a tax on home industry and capital, and a duty on imports, equal to the ordinary expenses of Government, the interest on the national debt, and an annual sinking fund sufficient for the discharge of the whole obligation in a reasonable time. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1865, shows that the extinction of the public debt can be effected in twenty-eight years; but the returns of the year just closed exhibit a gain in receipts over the estimates; and so far as this is drawn from the productions of the country, the increase will continue in the ratio of the gain in production. About twenty-eight millions of our present State debt was created in aid of the national cause, during the period of war, which must ultimately be raised by direct tax, unless the General Government shall aid in its liquidation. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the people should be relieved, as far as is consistent with the general welfare, from the pressure of exactions during the intermediate period. We appreciate that ours is a common interest, and wish nothing for New-York, not equally advantageous to others, nor that would bear with severity or prejudice upon the national good name and credit. Heavy taxes retard enterprise and growth, and thereby diminish the ability of the people to contribute to the public demands. Guided by this admitted truth, the General and State Governments will so frame their revenue systems, as to meet all obligations by gradual and easy methods. The debt of the former does not exceed three thousand millions of dollars. It is less upon population than the debt of Great Britain, and hardly more than that of several countries of the old world, which have far less ability for payment than our own. The material wealth of our country is so vast, and the growth of our industry so rapid, as to insure our ability to meet every demand; but it is nevertheless of first importance, that it should be so distributed, through a period of years, as not to depress the enterprise of the people. Our varied industry, our profitable commerce, and our undeveloped resources, bewilder even the careful observer with their immensity and value. If the increase of population is an addition to the actual capital of a country during the period antecedent to dense settlement and matured resources, what remarkable ability our country will exhibit within the present century. Well accredited estimates set down the entire population of the United States at about 100,000,000 in the year 1900. This is upon a ratio which gives for the year 1870 about 42,250,000, and for 1865, say 35,500,000; the population given by the census of 1860, being in round numbers, 31,000,000. Thirty-four years hence we are, therefore, to expect three times as many people in the country as there are now. The total area, including inland water surface, of the United States, is about three and a quarter millions of square miles. So, in a little more than one generation, we are to become three times as numerous, which is still far below the dense population of Europe. No cause can be assigned for ordinary periods of peace, to disappoint these enormous figures; they are deductions drawn from our wonderful and unfailing ratio of increase since 1790, and the same powerful incentives will continue to operate, so long as our lands and products are so inviting and profitable. This increase of wealth and population involves but the same steady progress which our country has always exhibited. Can it be possible, in view of these considerations, that, from such modification, the internal revenue will fall below the requisite amount for the ordinary claims upon it, or that the National credit will suffer?

Considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of our claims against the United States for military expenditures in the early part of the late war. The amount of this claim, up to July, 1862, and exclusive of $131,188 02, paid as interest on temporary loans, was $2,948,963 66. In December, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury paid to the State the sum of $1,113,000 pending the presentation of the vouchers, and leaving a balance of $1,835,963 66, due and unpaid. In February, 1862, a special agent was sent to Washington, with the vouchers for the entire amount, and up to May, 1865, no part of it had been audited and allowed. Discouraged by the tardy progress, the late Comptroller discharged the agent, and further efforts to secure a settlement were, for a time, abandoned. In September, 1865, I obtained $262,763 17, which was paid into the State treasury, and I subsequently requested a return of the disallowed accounts, in order that their information might, if possible, be remedied. During the past year the papers were received, accompanied by voluminous statements of differences and causes of rejection, and were placed in the hands of the Quartermaster-General, with directions to thoroughly revise them, and if practicable, satisfy the requirements of the Auditing Bureau of the United States Treasury. This officer, with the necessary assistants, detailed from other military departments, has made careful investigation of records and papers, conferred with officers on duty during the period of expenditure, and in every proper way prosecuted the inquiry. The labor of examination and research has been rendered especially arduous by the lapse of time, since the original expenditures, and it is gratifying that so much progress has been made in the face of so many difficulties. The accounts, so far as amended with full and comprehensive statements, have, within the last few days, been presented to the United States Treasury Department, and there is reason to believe, that even under the rigid rules of the Auditor, a large proportion will be allowed. It is evident, however, that several hundred thousand dollars will remain suspended, and I would again recommend such legislation as will secure a joint commission on the part of the State and General Government, to which these accounts may be referred for final decision.

The expenditures from the State Treasury, under the act of April 15, 1861, were made under extraordinary circumstances. The Board of State officers to whom the fund was intrusted, were prompted by the sole purpose of furnishing the General Government with troops efficiently organized and equipped. The authorities at Washington, absorbed in the stupendous labors precipitated upon them by the exigencies of the war, were able to render but little assistance by advice, and the early calls for volunteers were accompanied only by general directions relating to the subject of organization. No appropriation for expenses in raising volunteers was made by Congress until Aug. 5, 1861, and the first order of the War Department prescribing regulations in regard to such expenses were published Sept. 3, of that year, four months after the disbursements of the State commenced. The State Military Board had no definite guide, and were constrained to adopt such rules as suggested by the best military authority, and as appeared to them proper under the circumstances. Encouraged by the nature of the dispatches from the War Department, which conferred upon the Governor discretionary power in raising volunteers, it was presumed that these accounts would be paid without question. No method of adjustment remains, except such as may be secured by a commission to which may be safely confided the interests of both State and General Governments, with the assurance that a final decision will accord with the demands of equity, irrespective of technical inaccuracy and formal regulations.

In this connection, I may also refer to the accounts paid by the State under chapters three hundred and ninety-seven and four hundred and twenty-one, Laws of 1862, which provide that such accounts shall be presented by the Governor to the proper officers of the United States for reimbursement. These claims amount to over three hundred thousand dollars, and as similar informalities may be urged against them, the advantage of a joint commission to settle all unadjusted claims arising out of the late war is rendered more obvious.

PRISONS AND CRIME.

The Inspectors of the State Prisons report that, on the 30th of September last, the total number of convicts in the several prisons was two thousand seven hundred and eight-eight, of whom one hundred and fifty-nine were females, and seventy insane. The earnings and expenditures for the fiscal year ending at that time were as follows:

Earnings.

Sing Sing Prison, for males	$125,704 32
Sing Sing Prison, for females	4,829 01
Auburn Prison	97,734 91
Clinton Prison	193,376 56
Total	$421,644 80

Expenditures.

At Sing Sing Male Prison	$220,259 36
At Sing Sing Female Prison	27,149 13
At Auburn Prison	134,001 73
At Clinton Prison	191,640 90
At Convict Insane Asylum	15,937 15
Total	$588,988 27

During the year the number of convicts have increased 915, while the excess of the expenditures over the receipts is considerably less than the previous annual statement exhibits. The aggregate value of all the prison property is estimated at $2,166,969 17.

This interesting and able report of the Inspectors shows a fair condition of internal management and discipline. In my judgment, however, the entire prison system should be removed from the fluctuations of political organizations, and a permanent and more efficient policy instituted. Under existing conditions, there is a want of uniformity in administration, as the rules adopted by one board of inspectors are liable to innovation and change from their successors in office. The practice of letting convict labor to contractors, judged by the tests of experience, is subject to serious objections, while the experiment now in operation at Clinton Prison furnishes ground for believing that this class of industry may be successfully utilized by the State.

I am informed that the report of the Prison Association, soon to be submitted to you, will contain much authentic and valuable information upon this branch of the public interest. The views of the distinguished gentlemen composing the corporation are certainly entitled to great respect, and it is presumed their efforts for the perfection of our prison code will have an important influence upon future legislation.

It may be safely assumed that a system of prison management and discipline, devised at the time of the adoption of our present Constitution, is now capable of many reforms. In view of its revision I am encouraged to indicate a division of Executive duties connected with this branch of administration, suggested alike by experience and reflection. The Governor is now vested with the exclusive power of granting "reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment." In our earlier history Executive jurisdiction over the various public interests was comparatively limited, and his duties were not essentially enlarged in the exercise of this prerogative. Each successive year, however, has augmented the labors of every department of State Government; and in the rapid development of our material wealth and the growth of population the scope of Executive action has also enlarged. Crime, I regret to say, has progressed in a somewhat corresponding ratio, and the capacity of our prisons is overtaxed to receive those who have incurred its penalties. Appeals for clemency are now so numerous and important that this branch of official duty alone claims a large share of the time and attention of the Governor. Many of these cases are complicated by difficult questions of legal construction; the weight of evidence, or the measure of justice, constantly demanding examination and decision. It is my opinion that the pardoning power should be delegated to a competent Executive Bureau, or so distributed as to relieve the Governor of the sole responsibility of investigation.

Allow me to direct your attention to the complaint which has reached me from many sources, of laxity in the prosecution of indictments and the enforcement of the [illegible] penalties of disorder and crime. Under the provisions of our statutes, conviction and punishment are partially controlled by the prosecuting attorney, and the results are often dependent upon his will or his caprice, while he is almost entirely absolved from that close supervision which tends to exact a strict discharge of official trusts. It is due to interests so vital to the order and welfare of society, that legislative protection against any abuses of this character that may exist, should be applied.

NEW CAPITOL.

Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1865, authorized the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the erection of a new capitol, upon compliance with certain conditions by the City of Albany. The requirement was promptly and liberally fulfilled by the city authorities, and a valuable site was duly conveyed to the State for the purposes contemplated. Commissioners were appointed, and plans and specifications have been procured. These plans will doubtless receive the early approval of the Commissioners of the Land Office, as provided, which will complete the work of preparation. It is proper that this enterprise, so creditable to the State, and so important to the comfort and necessities of the several branches of State administration, should be promptly and successfully prosecuted. To this end I recommend that an appropriation be made.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The various charitable institutions of the State for the care and relief of the insane, the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, exhibit a gratifying condition of usefulness. Their claims for generous recognition will, doubtless, be met by that spirit of enlightened appreciation which has hitherto enabled them to respond to the humane purposes for which they were founded.

For some years past the State has made large annual appropriations to aid in the support of orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the friendless, and other charitable institutions. No adequate provision, however, has been made by law for the inspection of these and other corporations of a like character holding their charters under the State, or for any effectual inquiry into their operations and management. There are a great number of these institutions, and the amount contributed for their support by the public authorities and by private benevolence is large, and so many persons—the aged, the helpless, the infirm and the young—fall under their care, that I deem it expedient that the State should exercise a reasonable degree of supervision over them. To this end I recommend the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, in such manner as the Legislature may deem proper, to serve without compensation, but whose actual expenses should be paid, and to be invested with such powers and charged with such duties, to effect the object in view, as may be thought judicious. I have no doubt that gentlemen of high character and conceded qualifications can be found in every part of the State, whose public spirit would induce them to serve on such a commission. Through this intelligent and reliable source accurate information could also be obtained as to whether these charities afforded adequate assistance for the destitute children of soldiers who perished in the war for the Union. Should the present means of relief prove unequal to the needs of all this deserving class, it will be recognized as a paramount duty to make immediate and ample provisions; and the Board could doubtless devise a plan which, in its scope and essential features, would receive general acceptance, and meet every want of the helpless and unfortunate.

Unhappy differences exist in regard to the management of the Inebriate Asylum, and an investigation is asked by its Board of Trustees with a view to their adjustment and the early resumption of the good objects which characterized the enterprise.

Under the authority conferred by chapter 587, Laws of 1865, Trustees were appointed to locate the Institution of the Blind. The citizens of Batavia, in a spirit of great liberality, furnished to the State a large and eligible site. In March last Commissioners were named to proceed with the construction of the buildings, and considerable progress has been made under their practical and efficient management. The same act provided for the purchase or lease of a building, suitable for the care and education of the blind, to be occupied until the plan was fully developed. The Trustees selected for this purpose were experienced and eminent men, and, in their good judgment, a structure at Binghamton was leased for three years, with the privilege of purchase. It has been fitted up with generous regard for the interests contemplated, but at greater expense than was anticipated, and now only awaits the purchase of heating and other apparatus, to complete it for occupancy. The building and grounds, the excellence and abundance of water, and the health of the locality, furnish strong arguments in favor of this also being made a permanent location. The needs of this class of unfortunate people are quite equal to the ordinary capacity of two institutions. Besides, it is quite well established that the conditions upon which success is founded, in the management of the blind, require separate institutions; one for intellectual culture and education, and the other for the prosecution of mechanical work. I understand that the owner of the Binghamton property is willing to sell to the State at a reasonable price, and I recommend the matter to your thoughtful consideration and favor.

The Willard Asylum building for the Insane at Ovid, is progressing well. The Commissioners in charge, notwithstanding the difficulty in obtaining at all times the quantity and quality of materials desired, have advanced the work with commendable dispatch and economy.

The Commissioners appointed to locate the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane have accepted a site offered by the citizens of Poughkeepsie. Hospitals for the care and cure of the insane are a present need of the State. As shown by the able report of the late Dr. WILLARD, there were in 1864 in the poor-houses of the State, 1,345 of this unfortunate class. The ratio of incurables is steadily increasing, for the want of greater public accommodation for the early treatment of mental disease. It is the opinion of eminent medical authority, that "in a perfect state of things, where the best appliances which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing, are offered to the lunatics in as early a stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, probably ninety per cent. would be restored." The asylum at Utica, large as it is, is wholly inadequate to the demands of the State; besides, its distance from remote counties virtually excludes many who would otherwise receive its care. Careful computation has demonstrated that, during twenty years of its able management and successful operation, the advantages of the Asylum to Oneida County have been more than double those enjoyed by the counties next beyond, but within sixty miles, and they are nearly three-fold those of the counties which are from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles distant. These facts prove that people will avail themselves of the benefits of these institutions somewhat in the ratio of their proximity to them. The prospective asylum at Ovid, and the one contemplated on the Hudson River, promise no more than adequate facilities for the treatment of the insane.

It will be recognized as a duty to contribute to the fund for a National Cemetery at Antietam, to preserve from desecration the remains of our gallant heroes who fell upon that historic battlefield. The State of Maryland has made large appropriations for this object and through its Board of Commissioners has endeavored to secure the coöperation of other States. The amount originally assigned to New-York State was $17,[illegible]81 88. Most of the Northern States have already made appropriations for this purpose. As the General Government has initiated liberal provision in this behalf, it is now supposed that $10,000 will discharge the obligation resting upon our own State. With a view of manifesting a proper interest in this national project, I appointed two eminent gentlemen to represent this State upon the occasion of dedicating the grounds selected for the cemetery, and their report will be duly transmitted for your information.

NEW-YORK CITY—QUARANTINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I invite your attention to the affairs of the City of New-York; the most populous as well as the first commercial city of the Western Continent; intimately connected with the vital interests of all parts of the State; holding relations with every State in the Union, and every country abroad. This imperial City lies within our borders, and is justly entitled to every consideration demanded by such vast and important interests and relations. To adorn and improve it, to extend its commercial convenience and capacity, to give greater security to life and property, to protect those doing business within its limits from exorbitant and unnecessary taxation, are matters of first importance to the City, and to all parts of the State. The method by which these results may be attained, I leave to your intelligent judgment, confident that you will agree with me that whatever appropriate legislation can effect towards these desirable ends is clearly required at your hands.

In my last annual message I called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the fearful epidemic which had raged with such violence in many parts of Europe had already made its appearance in our principal seaport, and I recommended that prompt measures should be provided by law to stay its progress. This recommendation met with a ready and liberal response. Concurrent resolutions were passed by the Legislature, calling upon Congress to aid the State by placing hulks and vessels, temporarily, at the disposal of the Quarantine authorities. An appropriation was also made to enable the Quarantine Commissioners to provide such means for the care and treatment of the sick as the exigencies of the case should require. They took immediate steps to bring the action of the Legislature to the attention of Congress, and secured the passage of a resolution by that body authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to comply with the request of the State.

Impressed with the national importance of guarding against the consequences of the introduction of the terrible scourge into the great Commercial Metropolis of the country, the Secretary of War at once placed the steamship *Illinois*, and the Secretary of the Navy placed the sloops-of-war *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* under the control of the State. In this connection I have the pleasure to acknowledge also the generous action of the Secretary of the Treasury in placing the United States revenue cutter at the port of New-York in charge of a special agent, to aid our authorities in enforcing quarantine regulations. Events have since shown that these steps were neither unnecessary nor premature. Scarcely had these preparations been made, before the steamship *Virginia* arrived from Liverpool, having lost forty-six of her passengers by cholera during the voyage, and having a large number of sick on board. The number of her sick increased while under quarantine, until it reached one hundred and ninety-six. Since that time eighteen other vessels have arrived from foreign ports, each of which brought the frightful malady to our shores. Six hundred and fifty-one persons sick with the disease have been treated under quarantine since these facilities were provided. The number of cases that have occurred on board of vessels during their passage, and after their arrival here, is not definitely known, but it is estimated by the Health Officer at two thousand, and that out of this number at least one thousand have died. It is believed that few, if any, cases of cholera have appeared on shore, the origin of which can be traced to the sick under quarantine. This is the highest testimony in favor of the vigilance of the Health Officer, and the efficiency of the measures adopted by the Commissioners of Quarantine, to confine the disease to the vessels in the lower bay. It would seem, also, to set at rest the doubts expressed as to whether a personal quarantine, in cases of cholera, is of any practical value.

In view of these facts, it will become your duty to determine what further action should be taken to continue the protection and security we have enjoyed during the past year. Experience, both here and abroad, teaches that the frosts of Winter present no effectual barrier to the approach of this dreaded malady. Its visitation among us in 1865 was as late as the 3d day of November, while eight out of the eighteen vessels above mentioned arrived after the 1st of November, 1866. The presence of cold weather, therefore, brings with it no guarantee of safety. Many predict that the most serious visitation of the disease is yet to come, and that the approaching season will require more ample accommodations for the sick than have yet been provided. The joint resolution of Congress, to which I have referred, is limited in its operations to one year. The quarantine hospital now being erected on West Bank cannot probably be completed and ready for the reception of patients before the middle of the coming Summer. In the meantime other accommodations should be provided. The people rely upon your wisdom and liberality to supply their officers with whatever may be necessary to protect the public health. The reports of the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Health Officer furnish information and suggestions, founded on experience, which will aid in guiding your judgment.

An act was passed by the last Legislature creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District and a Board of Health therein, and on the 6th day of March the organization provided for was made. The efforts of the Commissioners appointed, to improve the sanitary condition of the district—which was then deplorable—aided by the fear of an impending pestilence, soon accomplished the most gratifying results. The measures of the Board have secured to New-York and Brooklyn, as well as to other portions of the State, a comparative exemption from the great afflictions usually attending the presence of this epidemic. The public confidence in the ability of the Commissioners quieted the fears of the people, and the great commercial interests of the State have not materially suffered. With their ability, activity and energy, and with the support and confidence of the public, it is believed they will, in time, reduce the mortality of the great cities of the Metropolitan district, aid in preserving the health and promoting the comfort of the people, and by these means add to the wealth and increase the prosperity of the State. The act creating the Metropolitan Board of Health requires some slight amendments, to secure its greater efficiency, for which your attention is directed to their report and accompanying documents.

The several annual statements of the administration of the Police Department, the Fire Department and the Commissioners of Emigration will soon be laid before you. These reports are replete with information of public interest, and disclose the successful operations of their respective departments.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

There were, on the 1st day of December, 1866, 104 regiments of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 battalion of infantry, 2 battalions of artillery, 3 batteries of artillery, 1 battalion of cavalry, 1 independent battery, 2 light howitzer batteries, 1 squadron of cavalry.

Of infantry regiments, thirteen will be disbanded and consolidated.

There has been a marked improvement in the National Guard organizations of the State during the past year in discipline and efficiency. The regiments to be disbanded and consolidated have failed mainly by reason of lack of uniforms and equipments. The appropriations granted heretofore, for the purchase of uniforms, arms and equipments, have been expended, and still several thousand men, enrolled and organized, are unsupplied. The appropriation of $150,000 made last session, payable out of fines and taxes to be collected from the reserve militia force, has not been realized.

On the first of January, 1866, the enrolled and organized force of the National Guard was slightly in excess of 50,000 men. The last Legislature fixed upon this number as the maximum to be maintained in time of peace, and also provided that the minimum of 32 men, rank and file, for company organization, should be increased to 64 men. It is the opinion of the Adjutant-General that the former number is all that should be required in time of peace, conferring upon organizations discretionary power of increase. The militia law of the State, and the act of Congress relating to a militia system, provide that each regimental district shall have an organization, and, with 128 districts, an increased minimum will necessarily augment the force beyond the number fixed by the Legislature.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the improvements for the alteration of the Springfield and Enfield rifles, and to the action of this and other Governments in adopting breech-loading small arms, with the view of securing to the National Guard of our State the advantages of this improvement. With the largest and best organized militia of any of the States, it should be our aim to raise it to the highest standard of efficiency. I have deemed the matter of sufficient practical importance to warrant the appointment of a Military Commission, and their report will be duly transmitted for your further information.

The unorganized arms-bearing population constitute the reserved militia. Three enrollments have been made, or attempted, since the militia law was passed, and in neither case has it escaped legal criticisms upon the mode of its execution. Under the enrollments of 1862 and 1864, no fines or taxes were realized to the treasury. The Legislature intervened in one instance, and relieved this reserve delinquent force from its payment; in another, legal objections were raised which deterred the authorities from any attempt to enforce it. In making the third enrollment during the past year, more care has been bestowed in conforming strictly to the requirements of the law, and it is expected that the militia fund will be benefited thereby.

The importance of an effective militia to a Democratic Republic cannot be overestimated. A people who truly desire to avoid war will find a potent element of security and peace in a well-organized militia. It may at least be questioned whether any Government, however wise its foundation, can safely dispense with a well-regulated citizen soldiery which may be called to the public defence in periods of public danger. Our experience as a people seems to justify this opinion. Gratitude will be eternal to the men who sprang to arms at the call of the Government in 1861, and however much we may owe to their ardent patriotism, we cannot but feel that the feeble character of the military organizations in the Northern States emboldened the rebels with the hope of success, and even made probable, in their judgment, the success of the rebellion itself. If our populous loyal commonweal had been more fully prepared with well-disciplined and well-armed citizen soldiers, the suppression of the rebellion might have been a work of months rather than of years.

With an enlightened people a complete military system enlists upon the side of law and order a large number of able-bodied members of the community, and creates a force of sufficient strength to discourage outbreaks against the peace and quiet of society. It seems, also, to keep alive the grand traditions of the race; the chastened memories of the nation's trials and triumphs; it excites more exalted feelings of personal responsibility to the Government, and inspires a chivalrous sense of national honor, which a people should ever feel who are willing to face death in defence of their rights. If not impracticable, it would still be unwise, to organize the whole arms bearing population. On the other hand, we could not create a class militia without making distinctions opposed to the genius of our institutions. It is a source of pride to turn to our own National Guard organizations and militia system as the best solution of the question yet found in the experience of any of the States.

The reports of the several staff officers will soon be laid before you. The duties which pertain to those departments of the public service have been faithfully and well performed. The late rebellion necessarily increased largely the military expenses, and since its suppression no considerable reduction in these departments could be made. The perfection of the records, the issue of certificates confirming the claims of officers and privates for back pay, bounty and pensions, the continued application for State bounty, and the revision of the accounts of the State against the United States, have, together with other important duties, required a continuing large force and expenditure. But during the past year such progress has been made in the adjustment of these matters, that I shall be able to make some diminution, and still maintain the efficiency of these departments for the discharge of all important duties.

The report of the Bureau of Military Statistics will also be presented. The objects of this office are highly patriotic, and its value as a means of collecting and preserving the material for accurate history is obvious. Through its correspondence with town and county authorities, officers and members of military bodies, the details and statistics of effort and organization throughout our State have been gathered, and now constitute a vast fund of information of public interest and utility. The report of the Chief of this Bureau makes full mention of many facts and matters of importance and pride to the people.

It is not certain that the project to secure a hall of military record will be consummated. The scheme for such a building, to perpetuate the memory of the part taken by New-York soldiers, sailors and citizens, in the late civil war was based upon an appeal to patriotic sympathy and gratitude. Thus far the sum contributed has been less than one-fourth of the amount required for the purpose contemplated in the act of the Legislature. The failure of the plan will not be a matter of deep concern, if the new capitol building shall be prosecuted with reasonable vigor, of which there is now little doubt. In this building a room may be set apart for the collection of relics and mementoes, which are already very numerous and of rare interest, and which will, doubtless, augment for years to come. While it is hoped that the money will be contributed adequate to the original design, I cannot doubt, as the bureau must eventually become substantially a branch of the Adjutant-General's Department, than an appropriate repository for the collections may be arranged in the new capitol near the military archives which pertain to his office.

MILITARY AGENCIES.

The subject of State aid to disabled soldiers, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle during our recent war, will again engage your attention.

The military agencies at Washington and Albany, and the temporary Soldier's Home, through which the aid of the State has been disbursed, have secured great good to those who have needed their assistance, and proved an efficient and economical means for the distribution of State aid.

The amount of business transacted at the agencies has been large. Over 17,000 claims have been prepared and forwarded; 30,000 letters have been written, and $600,000 collected. There are now 12,000 applications pending, on which not less than $1,500,000 will be obtained during the coming year.

Nearly all of those making application are in extremely destitute circumstances; their necessities urging them to avail themselves of the benefit of a free claim agency. Many of the claims, when presented, are, from incomplete evidence and other imperfections, of so doubtful a character and present so many difficulties, that no attorney would undertake their prosecution without being guaranteed his fees; a condition with which, from their indigent circumstances, the applicants could not comply. The claim would thus, virtually, have to be abandoned, and the most necessitous cases would be excluded from the benefit of provisions made in their behalf by the Government, and thousands of dollars would be lost to the State. A further consideration, of great importance to the recipients of these bounties, is the expedition of the process of settlement of the claims filed by these agencies. They are uniform, prepared with great care, conform strictly to the regulations prescribed by the different Departments of the General Government, and are in such numbers as to permit of their presentation by regiments at the proper Departments.

It must also be considered that, should these agencies be discontinued, and claims transferred to attorneys, the expense to the claimants would doubtless be equal to the fees which have been charged in original cases, and that delay and complication would be unavoidable. I assume your hearty concurrence with me, that good faith toward those who have been invited to present their claims through these channels, clearly demands the consummation of them.

The enactment by Congress, toward the close of its late session of the Equalization Bounty Bill, greatly increased the duties of these departments, and required the employment of a larger force than was at first expected, and it is probable that no reduction of employes can safely be anticipated during the current year.

The temporary Home for such disabled and necessitous soldiers of this State as required its shelter and protection, has been in operation during the entire year, and has met the demands upon it, both as a home and as a hospital. The industrial school building and its ample grounds, which the City of Albany so generously placed at the disposal of the State for this purpose, seem well calculated, by reason of location, size and arrangement, for the present object, and have fittingly expressed the care of the State for its maimed and sick defenders. Since the organization of the Home, it has afforded shelter for over six hundred men, who have come from thirty-seven counties of the State. Of this number more than one-half have been under treatment, in the hospital of the Home, for reopened wounds, or sickness resulting from service during the war. Three hundred and sixty-five men have been discharged at their own request, recovery from sickness, reception of back pay or pensions, or suitable employment, relieving them from the necessity of further aid from the Home. There are at present two hundred and fifty inmates, ninety-seven of whom have suffered amputation, sixty-one have been otherwise wounded, and the remainder are in the hospital. The number of men availing themselves of the Home for surgical and medical treatment has been large. The hurried closing of the United States hospitals, together with an anxiety to be discharged from the military service on the part of the soldier, threw upon the community a large number of men not able to care for themselves, who had neither homes nor friends to care for them, and whose partially healed wounds and impaired constitutions soon compelled to seek aid at this retreat. The number of such cases is gradually decreasing, but as reliable data show there are thirty thousand returned volunteers in this State, who are either wounded or otherwise permanently disabled, it is yet too early to set the limits to the length of time assistance will be needed by this meritorious class.

It is understood that during the current year the plans of the General Government for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors will be so far perfected that the State may be relieved from the care of those who are so permanently injured, that with the liberal pensions now allowed are unable to care for themselves, while it is not believed that the present or prospective necessities of these men require the institution of a permanent establishment in this State, or the continuance of the military agencies for a long period. I have no hesitation in recommending a liberal appropriation for their support during the current year.

POPULATION, MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

The report of the census of 1865 is completed, and will soon be spread before you. A comparison of this with the census of 1855 shows that in ten years the population of the State, now 3,827,818, has increased 361,602. This growth is greatest along the principal routes of travel and in commercial and manufacturing districts; but seven counties of the State, however, have failed to contribute in some degree. The population of several agricultural counties has for many years been nearly stationary, and the tendency to Western emigration, and the rapid introduction of improved implements of husbandry, will doubtless extend this condition to other farming counties. We may expect, therefore, that the marked increase of population, for many years to come, will be confined mainly to large villages and cities, where manufactures and commerce will employ the surplus labor of the rural districts.

Some changes have occurred in the proportion of the different classes of population to which I may refer. The civil war through which we have passed will, in a great measure, account for the number of males, of ages liable to military service, being relatively less than ten years ago. The native citizens of the State are 67-84 per cent. of the total population, an increase of 3-73 per cent.; and there is during the same period a complemental decrease of every foreign element except the German. These tables give the number of voters at 823,873, an accession of 170,551, traced in a large degree to the naturalized citizens. It is doubtless attributable to the law of 1862, which admits an alien honorably discharged from the Army of the United States to the elective franchise, after a residence of one year. As the report includes no facts of later occurrence than June 1, 1865, it fails to furnish a complete record of all persons who have entered the army and navy from this State. Still, the military statistics, obtained with great particularity, and presented in various combinations, are of value, as data for comparison and deduction, and as material for the use of the historian and economist. The negro population, now numbering 44,081, has been gradually diminishing during the last twenty-five years, while the Indians living upon reservations have steadily increased without being indebted to immigration for the result. This growth of the aboriginal race is opposed to the favorite theory of their final extinction, and their gradual improvement in intelligence and thrift, even induces the hope that, whenever they shall have conformed to the usages of civilized people in respect to the marriage relation, they will be prepared to receive their common lands as individual property and the principal of their annuities. The motives which incite men to acquire wealth and inheritance for their families would operate in them with appropriate effect, and they might fitly receive and assume all the privileges and duties of the citizen.

The census of 1860 reported 22,624 manufactories, having a capital of $172,895,652, and a product of $373,870,939. The present census, furnishing the statistics of 1864, embraces returns from 24,527 establishments, having a capital of $227,674,187, and a product of $463,603,877. Thus, after an interval of only five years, there is realized an increase in capital of more than 31 per cent.; and in the value of products of more than 22 per cent. When considered that manufacturers were chary of minute inquiry, as unwarrantable interference with their private affairs, and many were influenced by the fear that the information obtained would be used in the assessment of taxes, it may be admitted that the aggregates of capital and product are rather below than above the truth. Regarded as the page in their history, made during the last year of an exhaustive civil war, it is a remarkable proof of the stability and advancement of these great industrial interests.

In a country where three-fourths of the people are engaged in agriculture, all information respecting its improvement and progress has peculiar interest. The productions of the earth from tillage are the chief sources of our prosperity. The census is especially interesting in its valuable and comprehensive array of facts bearing upon this noble pursuit. It is with great satisfaction that I learn, also, from the report of the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society of a marked advance in values every department of rural industry and enterprise.

EDUCATION.

At an early day, general attention was directed to the subject of education, which was deemed essential to the security, progress and power of the people. Provision was made for the incorporation and endowment of colleges and academies. It soon became evident, however, that institutions of learning thus organized could not meet the demand of a people whose Government was founded upon the theory of the general education of the masses. A more comprehensive system was needed, embracing in its operation the entire State, and making available to every family instruction in the primary branches of education. It does not appear that the views of Gov. CLINTON upon this subject, communicated to the Legislature as early as 1795, resulted in the adoption of a general common school system until 1814. Since that period the progress of the system has been marked, gaining steadily in character and extending yearly its beneficent influence. More than ninety per cent. of all the children and youth who receive scholastic instructions in our various institutions of learning attend only the common schools.

The following brief summary is gathered from the records of the Department of Public Instruction, and from the report of the efficient Superintendent:

For support of Common Schools.

Public school moneys, including ¾ mill tax	$1,406,0[illegible] 43
Voluntary taxation in the school districts	4,[illegible]50,111 85
Rate bills	708,003 03
Other sources	71[illegible],0[illegible] 90

Expended during the Year.

Teachers' wages	$4,586,211 09
Libraries	27,560 06
School apparatus	186,508 90
Building and repairs of school-houses	909,618 12
Miscellaneous	8[illegible]
Balance reported on hand	75[illegible]
Total number of children and youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years	[illegible]354,9[illegible]
Number of children between the ages six and seventeen years	[illegible]
Number of children of school age who have attended the public schools during some portion of the year	[illegible]
Teachers employed in public schools twenty-eight weeks, or more, during the year	15,[illegible]
Whole number of male teachers	[illegible]
Whole number of female teachers	[illegible]
Total number of school districts	[illegible]
Total number of school-houses	[illegible]
Aggregate number of weeks school	[illegible]
Number of volumes in district libraries	[illegible]
Aggregate number of pupils attending the Normal Schools at some time during the year	4[illegible]
Number of teachers instructed in teachers' institutes	8,[illegible]
Number of teachers in teachers' classes in academies	1,4[illegible]
Amount of money to be apportioned for the support of common schools for the current fiscal year	$1,1[illegible],422 22

The report shows that the number of children and youth in daily attendance at the public schools is 30.02 per cent. of the entire number between 5 and 21 years of age, or 43.67 per cent. of the entire number of children between 6 and 17 years of age.

Although this average attendance upon the public schools is the largest ever reported, it is, nevertheless, believed that by judicious legislation it may be essentially increased. If, to the number who have attended school during some portion of the year, we add those instructed for a longer or shorter time in the private schools, including colleges and academies, still the proportion neglecting these opportunities for education cannot fail to excite serious attention. With the conviction that universal education is a necessity of the State, I recommend that all impediments in the way of its free acquisition be removed, whether in the form of rate bills, poor and incommodious school-houses, or the want of teachers specially trained to their vocation.

The advantage derived from the two Normal Schools already established, and the conceded want of a greater number of thoroughly qualified teachers, induced the last Legislature to appoint a commission to invite proposals for the establishment of four more such schools. The commission received applications from various localities, making most liberal offers of land, buildings, all necessary furniture and apparatus, or their equivalent in money, and upon full consideration Potsdam, Cortland, Brockport, and Fredonia were selected. The manifest good faith in which these propositions were made warrants the belief that they will be carried into full effect at the earliest time possible, and that the State will have possession of suitable grounds, commodious and well-furnished buildings, supplied with all needful appointments for the conduct of such schools. The Commission, impressed by the public spirit manifested in generous offers from so many places, and by the interest so generally felt in the special preparation of teachers for their work, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is manifest to this Commission, that the number of Normal Schools authorized by chapter 466 of the Laws of 1866 is entirely inadequate to the public requirement; and,

Whereas, Liberal proposals have been made in various portions of this State for a number of schools more nearly adequate to the public wants; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Legislature to authorize the designation of location of six additional schools, on the same terms and conditions as in the act above cited.

The Regents of the University represent the present condition of the colleges and academies of the State as highly prosperous. Among the valuable suggestions contained in their annual report, the plan mentioned for the better professional education of such graduates of the colleges as design to become teachers, will doubtless be regarded with especial favor.

I would also call your attention to the State Cabinet of Geology and Natural History, and the importance of completing the scientific and economic collections, and securing the publications connected with the natural history of the State. For many years this branch of the public interests has not kept pace with the progress of knowledge.

The geological collections hold an important relation to the general geology of the United States, and the reputation of the State is involved in their preservation and enlargement. Our material interests are so intimately connected with the advance of science that it seems to be wise policy to strengthen these agencies. To this end the plan submitted by Prof. JAMES HALL to the Board of Regents is deserving of careful consideration.

CANALS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is a statement of the Canal Fund for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1866:

Receipts and Payments.

Balance in the Treasury and invested Oct. 1, 1865	$3,922,980 14
Received during the year	6,704,292 89
Total	$10,627,273 03
Payments	5,742,638 91
Leaving a balance Sept. 30, 1866, of	$4,8[illegible]4,634 12

Revenues during the Fiscal Year.

From tolls		$4,248,931 17
Rent of surplus water		4,293 75
Interest on current canal revenues		38,249 73
Miscellaneous receipts		18,271 47
Total		$4,309,746 12

Expenses.

To Canal Commissioners for repairs	[illegible]	
To Contractors for repairs	[illegible]	
To Superintendents for repairs	222,811 30	
To Collectors for salaries, clerk hire, pay of Inspectors and expenses of Collectors' offices	74,5[illegible] 30	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	64,428 33	
For overdraft on account of Champlain Canal Locks, per Act, chap. 543, Laws of 1866	62,453 21—	$1,434,989 73
Surplus revenues		$2,874,756 39

which have been transferred to the Sinking Fund, as follows:

Under Art. 7, Sec. 1, of the Constitution	$1,700,000 00	
Under Art. 7, Sec. 2, of the Constitution	350,000 00	
Under Art. 7, Sec. 3, of the Constitution	824,756 39—	$2,874,756 39

Statement of the Canal Debt, paying Interest on the 30th September, 1866.

	Principal.	Annual Interest.
Under Art. 7, Sec. 1, of the Constitution	$4,899,600 00	$244,980 00
Under Art. 7, Sec. 3, of the Constitution	11,567,000 00	688,350 00
Under Art. 7, Sec. [illegible] of the Constitution	1,700,000 00	102,000 00
Total	$18,166,600 00	$1,035,330 00

The canal stock debt has been reduced during the year $1,257,985 49, by reimbursements of matured stocks, and by purchase and cancellation of stocks not matured. The balance now in the canal debt sinking fund, amounting to $2,563,623, pledged to the payment of the principal of the debt, when applied, will reduce that principal to $15,602,976. If we may assume the canal stock liabilities beyond the means in the treasury to meet them, to stand at these figures, we shall, in six years since 1860, have reduced those liabilities $11,604,341 71.

The Auditor of the Canal Department estimates that by the close of the fiscal year in 1868 the whole of the debt contracted prior to 1846 will have been paid or provided for, and that the entire liquidation of the general fund debt of 1846 may be looked for in the year 1872. The Department has been purchasing these unmatured stocks, with a view to cancellation, and will continue to do so to the extent of the means available, when offered at prices advantageous to the State.

The magnitude which the freight transportation through the State has attained, attracts to the subject of our public works, as to their capacity, and the cheapness of transit, the gravest consideration. While it has been the traditionary policy of the State to provide adequate channels of trade, during the last quarter of a century, the question of present and ultimate capacity of the canals for the movement of all the produce and freight which might offer, has evoked public solicitude and discussion. The grain producing sections of the West, the commerce and manufacture of the East, and the common progress and prosperity of both sections, are alike interested. Perhaps no point has been so urgently pressed by the people of the Lake Basin States, and the States adjacent, which send their surplus to the seaboard in this latitude, as the demand for cheap and prompt transit over the belt of land separating the lakes from tide-water; and it is the duty and interest of the State to meet every good and just claim in this direction. [illegible] rates of transportation increase [illegible] and promote the growth of population and wealth. I think, however, there is some misapprehension of the facts bearing upon the question of present capacity of our public works, to which I may properly advert.

The Erie Canal has now, and has had since 1860, a tonnage capacity of four millions of tons in each direction, east and west, during an ordinary season of navigation of seven and one-half months. Since that time it has not been taxed at any period, with business or the transit of boats carrying tonnage to exceed very little, if any, seventy-five per cent. of its capacity. In arriving at these results, I have assumed that this thoroughfare was at all times during the season of navigation in proper order, the locks in good condition, constantly in a working state, and promptly and efficiently attended by an adequate number of men.

The movement of loaded boats propelled by horse power is necessarily slow, not exceeding one and one-half or two miles an hour, requiring an average of nearly fourteen days' time from Buffalo to New-York, including breaks in the canal and detention from other causes. This will be generally recognized as the cause, in part, of the demand for increased capacity. The delay in the movement of freight is a matter of deep interest and importance to the consignees and shippers, when there is an active and changing market, coupled with a shipping demand. It is also to be remembered that within the last few years the high prices paid for boats, the wages of labor, and the cost of towage, have conspired to raise the charges of our present canal transportation, combined with other causes, to a higher point than is thought to be just, by the people of the Western States, who are most sensitive, because most deeply interested. They ask for a cheaper and more rapid method of reaching the Atlantic markets, either by essential modification of the existing lines through our State, or the opening of new channels that must, if completed, have an important effect upon our commercial and financial prospects, and the result of which, whether for good or evil, it is impossible now to foresee.

This leads to the inquiry, what we can do to satisfy the claims and meet the expectations of our neighbors, and at the same time avoid a diversion of the great carrying trade from our public thoroughfares which have been established at so much expense and with so much pride by the State. We can construct an enlarged tier of locks on the line of the Erie and Oswego canals, from tidewater to lakes Ontario and Erie, which will admit the passage of vessels propelled by steam, of five or six hundred tons burden. It may be admitted that this is the probable extent of our ability, using the present lines of our public works. These vessels would carry threefold the tonnage of our present two-hundred-ton canal-boats, and make the round trip in half the time. In these days of rapid enterprise and progress there is scarcely a question that steam will ere long either displace or travel around other motive power, over a country so important to the commerce and comfort of the world as the surface of land in New-York reaching from the Hudson to the lakes. With vessels of the tonnage and description I have mentioned, propelled by steam, competent engineers have estimated that the capacity of the canals will be increased to over eleven million tons, and the cost of transportation reduced fifty per cent. From an examination of the surveys and the estimates made in 1863–64, I cannot place the cost at more than $10,000,000.

After full consideration, if this is deemed the best method of meeting the demand, the question will arise, how are the means to cover this cost be obtained? Will the people of the State bear a tax of five million dollars a year to provide the necessary fund? And if they would, is it wise, or expedient, to make the effort and impose this additional burden at a time when the State, county, town and municipal debts very nearly or quite equal one hundred million dollars, and when the whole aggregate yearly taxation from the sources mentioned is not far below fifty million dollars? If the General Government should aid us directly, as suggested in some quarters, or indirectly, by remitting something of the tax upon our industry or capital, to the extent of our war debt, the question would be modified in its financial aspect. But I discuss the subject outside of this consideration. Shall a new debt for canal purposes be contracted, and its reimbursement charged upon the funds raised by taxation, when we have reason to believe that a new debt could be paid from other sources of revenue?

The surplus canal receipts from 1860 to 1866, inclusive, amounting to $20,126,868 26, which have been applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the canal stock debt. After applying the balance in the sinking fund, the stock debt chargeable upon the canals would now be less than $15,000,000. By the application of accruing revenue, the remainder of that debt, in 1869, would be within $10,000,000. Suppose the balance of the old debt, together with the new debt for the enlargement should be in 1870 $20,000,000, and the yearly interest thereon $1,200,000; it will be seen that an annual additional contribution from the revenue of $1,200,000 would discharge the principal in seventeen years. Our past experience would seem to fully justify this calculation for the future. Assuming then, to act upon this basis, a gross revenue of $3,400,000 annually, and a net revenue of $2,400,000 will extinguish all the liabilities of the present and new debt within the period mentioned. The gross canal tolls from 1860 to 1866, inclusive, was $23,398,138. If the contemplated improvement will invite increase of traffic upon the canals, the tolls may recede, and still leave our revenue and consequent ability to pay, from that source, unimpaired.

I have discussed this subject, as will be seen, upon the theory that the plan of enlargement embraced in the Engineer's Report of 1863 and 1864, which included the Oswego and Erie Canals, would be accepted; preferring rather to present the question as involving the largest expenditure deemed necessary by any competent authority. I am informed, however, by the present able State Engineer, and feel satisfied from this and other sources of information, that a suitable enlargement, with single locks of capacity for boats of five hundred tons burden, plain but substantial work, can be effected at a cost not exceeding $6,000,000.

There is, however, no authority under the Constitution to contract a further debt for an object of this character. It is presumed that the Legislature will provide for the meeting of a Convention early in the present year to revise the Constitution, and this body will have power to modify the present financial article so as to permit a debt to be created to cover the cost of this improvement, if it shall be deemed meritorious and deserving public patronage and support. It is unquestionably the policy of the State to foster and expand, to meet every need its system of improvements, which has contributed so largely to our public revenues and to our agricultural and commercial prosperity. We are not called upon to refer to the principles of mere comity to determine how much we should do to meet the demands of trade, which our geographical position imposes. No portion of our country can ask of us reasonable facilities which it is not even more our interest to grant. In this spirit, and with these views of duty as well as policy, the representatives of the people in the Legislature, and in the Convention, will doubtless meet, discuss and act upon this important question.

The grandest system of internal water communication in the world, connecting the great chain of lakes with tide-water, forming a more extended and complete inland water-course than is to be found in any country on the globe, will not suffer from our indifference, nor be permitted to fall short of the great objects of their foundation. We shall reach forward with the liberal and wise policy which the sources of our past power and progress inspire. It is not improbable that the time will come when, through rapid and unbroken water communication by the northern lakes and the Hudson, equal to the demands of a vast and growing trade, a commercial union will be perfected between the Metropolis and the Mississippi River.

In this connection I invite your attention to the Hudson River improvement near Albany. There is every reason to believe that the Commissioners in charge have performed their duty faithfully and with economy. Their annual statement indicates the necessity for a further appropriation.

I refer you to the report of the Canal Auditor for an able and clear statement of the business and needs of the Champlain, Chenango, Cayuga, Seneca, Black River, Genesee Valley, Chemung, Crooked Lake and Oneida Lake Canals, and the Oneida River Improvement.

These public works open up to portions of the State, which abound in the staples of wealth, no more than just public accommodation; and their complete condition to perform the highest amount of business contemplated, will stimulate the development of the vast mineral and lumber resources, and the agricultural and manufacturing interests, of the sections which they reach.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I have thus presented such general views and recommendations as seem to me appropriate to our present condition, and conducive to the general welfare. Mutually seeking the public good, let us accept every responsibility which our respective positions impose.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The City and County Governments for 1867.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for 1867, will meet for the purpose of organization at noon on Monday next.

The Board of Aldermen will consist of the following members:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	John Moore,	10	Bernard Reilly,
2	Thomas Coman,	11	John Hardy,
3	Michael Norton,	12	Charles E. Loew,
4	Charles McBrien,	13	James E. Coulter,
5	Eugene Ward,	14	Joseph B. Varnum,
6	Joseph Shannon,	15	James O'Brien,
7	W. B. White,	16	Robert McGinnis,
8	Wm. L. Ely,	17	John McQuade.
9	Don Alonzo Cushman,		

Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON will doubtless be elected President, and Mr. D. T. VALENTINE Clerk.

There are four Republican members in the Board, and thirteen Democrats, being two more Republicans than there were last year.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The board of Councilmen will consist of the following members:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Hugh O'Brien.		Jmes G. Brinkman.
	Bryan Reilly.		Bernard Kenney.
	Cornelius Flynn.	4	John S. Gilmore.
	John Stacom.		John Webber.
	James Long.		Thomas Murray.
2	William Lamb.		Hugh Turner.
	Peter Culkin.		Walter B. Roberts.
	James E. McVeany.	5	Henry Murray.
	William Terhune.		Francis A. Thomas.
	Patrick Gibney.		Stephen Roberts.
3	Thomas F. Daly.		John Hart.
	Nicholas Segar.		George W. Cregier.
	Anthony Hartman.		

Mr. JOHN STACOM will in all probability be the President of the Board and Mr. HAGGERTY Clerk.

Politically the new Board is about equally divided, though it is said that some of the Democrats will vote with the Republicans and some of the Republicans with the Democrats.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The two newly elected Supervisors, GERSON N. HERMANN and ALEX. SHALER, have already taken office, but the Board will not organize until Monday next. Messrs. SMITH ELY, DEMAREST and WILLIAM R. STEWART, Republicans, are the retiring members. This Board is by its Constitution equally divided politically, and as a general thing one party selects the President and the other the Clerk. The Board has not yet, it is said, determined who shall be its next presiding officer.

The Board will comprise the following members:—William M. Tweed, John Fox, Walter Roche, G. N. Herman, Andreas Willmann, James Hayes, Henry Smith, Orison Blunt, Sheridan Shook, Alex. Shaler, Andrew Bleakley.

The new Comptroller, Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, will take office at noon on Monday next. Several of the present attaches of the office, including Deputy Comptroller STORRS, will, it is rumored, be retained.

NEW-YORK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

Results of the First Quarter—Large Attendance of Scholars—The School a Success—Greater Accommodations Demanded.

On the first of October last the Board of Education established an Evening High School in Schoolhouse No. 35, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of extending to young men the benefits of a higher course of instruction than that furnished in the ordinary evening schools of the City. The plan of organization then adopted and since adhered to was exceedingly liberal, in perfect harmony with the institutions of a free country, and so arranged as to meet the requirements of a mixed population engaged in the several avocations connected with commerce, mechanics and navigation. The young men were allowed all the freedom compatible with order and discipline, to attend one hour or one week, at their own convenience, and to choose the subjects of study best calculated to insure success in their own particular business. There was neither compulsion nor restriction, except that no student was permitted to disturb a lecture or recitation by entering or leaving a room during the hour devoted to any branch of instruction.

The course of instruction embraced three departments: first, the commercial, which included penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, French, German and Spanish; second, the mechanical, comprising free-hand, architectural and mechanical drawing, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy and chemistry; and third, the mathematical, including plane and spherical trigonometry, geometrical drawing and engineering. In addition to these, classes were formed in English grammar, declamation, history and political science.

The school was started as an experiment. It was expected that no more than seventy-five or one hundred young men would be willing to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them. But instead of this the school has had an average attendance for the past twelve weeks of six hundred and seventy-five. And the only limit to the number was the want of sufficient accommodation.

The progress made in the different studies would astonish any one familiar only with the work achieved in boys' or young ladies' schools. These overtaxed clerks and hard-fisted mechanics take hold with a will. They have discovered by contact with the world that if they wish to succeed they must obtain education; they see the absolute necessity of knowledge; and hence there has been the closest application to their studies. No instructor is ever obliged, as in schools and ordinary colleges, to demand attention. It is freely given, and every word is greedily devoured. The progress made in the three great modern languages, so much required in the relations of commerce, is very gratifying. The students have learned in the short space of twelve weeks more than was ever accomplished in a day-school in one year. Thus it has been, in fact, with all the studies. Young men have learned four books of geometry; others have mastered the principles of natural philosophy, grammar and book-keeping. A stranger examining the specimens of drawing can scarcely credit the fact that such results have been achieved in so short a time. Dyers, paper-stainers and designers, carpenters, masons, blind-makers and painters, men who work in brass and iron, and even those whose tastes, and their occupations, lead them to study art, are all engaged in the different departments of drawing. Clerks of every degree have been usually pursuing the commercial branches, with one modern language each, according to the necessities of the houses in which they are employed. One dentist has studied German in order to console his patients in that sweet tongue. One very intelligent gentleman from the Celestial Empire, engaged in the tea trade, has attended punctually and regularly the classes in book-keeping, English grammar and rhetoric, and has made most decided progress. When the press of business two or three evenings before Christmas compelled him to be absent, he sent his son, a lad of twelve or thirteen years old, to the principal with a well-written letter of excuse, stating the cause of his non-attendance. Another gentleman (from Russia) has made such astonishing progress in drawing, that he has resolved to abandon his trade of bookbinder and turn engraver. A clerk, about 20 years old, having developed an extraordinary ability in the pure mathematics, has concluded to prepare himself for the position of civil engineer. Instances might be multiplied to show the great good accomplished by this peculiar school. But the cases cited above will serve to illustrate the general spirit. The average of ages of these young men is about 23. The conduct of the students has been admirable. Nothing like disorder or disobedience has occurred during the half term just closed. They are very earnest young men and have no time for frivolous amusement. Every visitor has been struck with their keen, intelligent faces, gentlemanly bearing and a certain peculiar, hungry look, as if they sought from any source the intellectual pabulum so necessary to sustain them in the struggle of life. The school will continue in operation until the first of April.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Manierre.

There were but few policemen arraigned for trial before the Commissioners yesterday. These public trials of officers, and the great publicity given to them by the Press, has contributed largely toward disciplining the force, and materially diminishing the number of offences. They have also served to inform citizens as to the rights and duties of policemen, and consequently there are fewer collisions between them.

[illegible]

[illegible] freeze to death on his post. Early in the evening of the 20th ult. the officer was in a saloon in Forty-second-street, on his beat, and BRIERY came in and asked for liquor. As he was then intoxicated, the barkeeper refused to supply him. At 7 o'clock next morning the man was found near the saloon, stark and stiff, frozen to death. He had fallen into the basement of an unoccupied house, his head passing through one of the windows, and his body remaining on the steps. In this position the body was found by a citizen after daylight. Officer FIERO should have passed the spot several times during the night, and had he done so, and examined the premises as he is required by the rules to do, the man's life would doubtless have been saved. At least the body should have been discovered before it was frozen stiff. Officer FIERRE will doubtless be required to transfer his shield to a more vigilant man.

COULDN'T LEAVE HIS POST.

A few nights ago some rowdies were having a rough and tumble fight in Sixth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, during which a club was freely used and murder threatened. Officer JAMES BROWN, of the Ninth Precinct, from the opposite side of the street witnessed the disturbance, and when some citizens asked him to interfere he cooly told them it was "no affair of his, that it was off his beat." One of the citizens, Mr. GEORGE H. SHEDDON, threatened to report him, whereupon BROWN walked over to where the fight was going on, but did not make any arrests. Mr. SHEDDON did make complaint, and BROWN was tried for neglect of duty. He admitted the truth of the charge, but pleaded twenty years' police service in mitigation. Mr. ACTON informed him that the Commissioners didn't propose to pay $1,200 a year to men to neglect their duty, and then lie to citizens about it. BROWN'S twenty years' service, if it has failed to teach him that it is the duty of an officer to interfere at any time, and at any place, to prevent a breach of the peace, has been of but little value to him. His uniform will be better filled next week.

A CHRISTMAS BOX.

MICHAL SCANLON, a young man, went to a ball on Christmas Eve, and enjoyed himself till about three o'clock, Christmas morning. At that hour, he, in company with three others, went to a lager-beer saloon in Avenue A. Here they drank several rounds of beer, and according to the testimony of some of the witnesses, each round made them more sober than they were before. At last a dispute arose about paying for beer, and a row being imminent, the proprietor called in the services of Officer DANIEL ARNOLD, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The Officer tried to quiet the party, who represented themselves as being so excessively sober, but instead of complying with his request, they assaulted him. In self defence, he drew his club and hit three of them on their heads, giving to SCANLON, who was particularly obstreperous, a good round half-dozen blows, cutting his head open in several places—rather more of a Christmas box than he was searching for. He was also locked up in the Station-house over night, and next morning a Magistrate held him to bail in $300, to keep the peace. He then brought a charge of assault against ARNOLD before the Commissioners, but as a number of witnesses testified that SCANLON'S party was drunk and disorderly, the Officer need feel under no apprehension as to the result of his trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
74	The People, &c., ex rel. Mazelie vs. Beeke.	180	Baltic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Bird et al.
82	Baxter vs. Babcock.	190	—— vs. ——.
86	Hendricks vs. Stark.	191	—— vs. ——.
132	Hume vs. Hume.	201	—— v. ——.
156	Smith vs. Harriman.	205	—— vs. ——.
157	Conkling vs. Bloomer.	216	—— vs. ——.
160	McNeal vs. O'Brien.		The General call is No. 221.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
186	Scanlon vs. Degan.	308	Ramsey vs. Waters.
	Leinon vs. Jaquenot.	309	Brockway vs. Greason.
269	Valentine vs. Valentine	311	Boisson vs. Picart.
279	Strong vs. Van Vallen.	316	Richardson vs. Roberts.
282	Wilcox vs. Lederer.	317	Marsh vs. Kilduff.
288	Henrietta vs. Bass.	318	Chamberlain vs. Reary.
304	Blair vs. Cornell.	321	Meyers vs. Springer.
303	Van Beil vs. Bailey.	322	Purdy vs. Mason.
305	Lowenshon vs. Same.	324	Meister vs. Steise.
306	Jones vs. Looran.	351	York vs. Doe.

Shall the Question of Color be Determined by Judges or Jurors?—Is it One of Law or Fact?—One Branch of the Supreme Court in Favor of Universal Suffrage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 2.

Before G. G. Barnard, P. J.

The People ex. rel. James H. Darrell vs. The Board of Inspectors of Registry, &c.—This is a mandamus to compel the Inspectors of Registry of the Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward of this City to permit the relator to register his name so that he could vote. The objection of the Inspectors was that he (the relator) is a colored man. The case has already been referred to in our columns. The Inspectors made a return, and the relator traversed it. When the motion came on for argument, a Justice of this Court decided that the question whether the relator is a man of color or not was one for a jury; that it should be tried at the Circuit, and the color determined by inspection. In pursuance of this decision, an order was obtained under the 391st section of the code, to examine the relator in court previous to the trial. The examination came on yesterday. Mr. Gilbert for the relator, objected that the examination was not competent, for the reason that this being a mandamus, it was governed entirely by the old practice. The provisions of the code did not apply.

Justice BARNARD consulted with his associates, Justices INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND. One of the two was quite positive that the examination should be allowed, and the other was equally certain that it was not in accordance with the law, hence ought not to go on. With this understanding Justice BARNARD said to the counsel for the respondents, Mr. Cadwallader, that he could go on or not as he pleased. Mr. Cadwallader decided to proceed.

Mr. Gilbert, for the relator, said that the object of the examination was to elicit from the relator a statement as to whether he was of African descent. He objected to any such question, or any answer to it, on the ground that a man's color—which was the question—had nothing to do with his right to be registered. If the Court would now pass on that, it would save some further trouble.

Justice Barnard—When the question arises I will pass upon it. The examination must go on.

James H. Darrell, the relator, then testified as follows: I reside at No. 24 East Nineteenth-street, in this City; I was born in Arundel County, Bristol Manor, Md.; my father and mother were born and raised there, and I think my grandfather.

Q.—Do you know whether your father, mother or any of your ancestors were ever held in slavery in Maryland?

This question was objected to as irrelevant, and allowed.

A.—None of them to my knowledge; they were free as far as I know.

Q.—What was the occupation of your father? A.—He was a farmer.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a public waiter.

Q.—Do you recollect your father? A.—I have some recollection; he died in 1846.

Q.—What was his color?

Objected to on the ground that the color of the father had nothing to do with the color of the son, which was the only thing in question. The objection was overruled, and question allowed.

A.—My father was white.

Q.—What do you mean by white? A.—He was a white man.

Q.—Had he any appearance, in any manner or form, either by color, by hair, or in any other manner, that he had, or ever had, any blood other than white blood in his veins? A.—I can say frankly, Sir, no, to the best of my knowledge.

Q.—What was the color of your mother? My mother is darker than I am.

Q.—Is she alive? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had she any appearance, either by color or in any other manner, that she had blood other than white in her veins?

Mr. Gilbert—I object on the ground that the question is one which requires the witness to give his opinion.

Justice Barnard said that a question of that kind could not be allowed; that counsel had a right to interrogate in regard to the mother's features, her color, the quality of her hair, whether it was straight or kinky; the character of her nose, whether a straight or a pug nose; and that he might examine as to how her feet were. The Justice remarked that in his opinion, so far as he had been able to ascertain anything about this case from the newspapers, the best way to prove color was by inspection. He never should have sent this case to a jury. He would have had the man brought into Court, and he would have taken a look at him. He could tell with his own eyes whether he was a man of color, and he could tell it thus better than in any other way. He asked Mr. Gilbert how it was possible otherwise to decide upon the question of color.

Mr. Gilbert—I know of no way to prove it except in the manner your Honor speaks of; and even if that were done, the law does not specify any shade of color that shall exclude a man from voting. My view in this case is mainly, that the Courts cannot exclude a man from a substantial right like a right of voting, on a law so indefinite as this; a law which does not say what color a man should be, and does not afford any means of determining color. It would be unjust for the Court to give effect to such a law, because it is in the nature of a penal law, proposing as it does to exclude a man from a right which all men are supposed to enjoy in this country. I propose to object to all the testimony which may be offered to prove that this man is a man of color, and to carry the case, if necessary, to the Court of last resort. I ask your Honor whether, sitting as a criminal Court, if the statute said that all men of color attempting to vote should be hung, he would feel justified in sentencing a man to be hung solely on such evidence as is furnished by inspection of his person. No man is entirely white unless he had leprosy, and all persons have more or less color.

Mr. Cadwallader—Your Honor undoubtedly has the right view of this case—namely—that the question is to be determined by inspection of the party—this is a question of law and nothing else. I would [illegible] in the first instance give his decision [illegible] the relator: I think, however, it is [illegible] not at all now, as before it can be [illegible] interposed, the Constitution [illegible] the State will have interposed [illegible] under [illegible] this question has arisen. And the law in my opinion ought to be wiped out.

Mr. Gilbert—Perhaps the Judge will not agree with you in regard to that.

Justice Barnard—Yes, I do agree to it. I go for abolishing the law at once, and for allowing everybody to vote—*women as well as men, without respect of color or sex*. We have had trouble enough on this suffrage question, and the best way to settle it is to let them all in. But I am compelled to enforce the law as it is now, and I decide that you have the right to ask the relator any questions going to show that he is a colored man, or what is the same thing, of African descent. But you are to confine yourself to questions as to specific facts, and not try to commit the relator as to his opinions on questions of law.

Q.—You say she was darker than you; how much darker?

(Answer to this question excluded.)

Q.—What was the appearance of the hair? A.—Her hair was straight—something like mine.

Q.—More or less than yours? A.—More.

Q.—Was it not kinky—that is not perfectly straight from the roots to the end? A.—It was a little only.

Q.—What was the appearance of her nose? A.—It was like mine.

Q.—What family have you? A.—I had a brother in Windsor, Canada, and another in Maryland; these are my half-brothers.

Q.—Are you married? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have no relatives then living in New-York? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever voted? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever attempted to vote except on this occasion? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you offer your vote on this occasion by advice of counsel? This question objected to and excluded by the Court.

Q.—You swore to the pleading in this proceeding, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you read it over before you swore to it, did you? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you remove to the State of New-York? A.—In 1853.

Q.—Have you lived in New-York ever since? A.—I lived one year in Ohio; since 1855 or 1856 I have lived in this State; I have lived at No. 24 East Nineteenth-street in this City about five years.

Q.—When you come to New-York did you come direct from Maryland here? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Did you come alone? A.—Yes, and I left my mother in Maryland.

Q.—What was your mother's occupation? A.—She lived at home on a farm.

Q.—Near what town was that? A.—About 61 miles below Annapolis.

At this stage the examination was suspended.

An Action Against the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County—The Court will Hold the Sheriff's Certificate of Service Conclusive in a Motion to Set Aside a Judgment, Especially in a Case where No Defence is Disclosed on the Merits.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

Before Hon. George G. Barnard, P. J.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.—This was a motion on the part of the defendants to set aside a judgment entered against them in this action by the plaintiffs on the 20th of November last, on the ground of irregularity in entering the same before the time to answer expired; and in case said judgment was not set aside for irregularity, then for an order setting it aside on the merits, and letting the defendants in to answer.

It appeared from the papers that in the month of October, 1865, Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., the plaintiffs, sold and delivered to the defendants, goods and merchandise, for the Richmond County Court-house, of the value of $429 39; that the goods were purchased by the Sheriff of Richmond County for said Court-house, under an order of the Supreme Court; that the bills were duly certified by Judge Jos. F. Barnard, and that the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, in June, 1866, in writing, ordered the Treasurer of that County to pay said bills; that the warrant for the payment thereof was returned to the plaintiffs unpaid; whereupon suit was brought. It appeared from the judgment roll, that the summons and complaint were served by the Sheriff on the 23d day of October, 1866; but counsel for the defendants claimed that service was made on the 24th, and that the time to answer, therefore, did not expire until the 13th day of November, on which day the defendant's Attorney served on plaintiff's Attorney an order of the County Judge of Richmond County, extending the time to answer twenty days. This order was returned as having been served too late, and judgment by default was entered against the defendants.

The Court held that he could not go behind the certificate of service by the Sheriff, and that the judgment was therefore regularly entered; and further, that the defendants had failed to disclose any merits, they having had the use of the plaintiff's goods for upward of a year and a half, and having acknowledged the justice of the claim by directing their treasurer to pay the plaintiffs for the same.

The motion to set aside the judgment was denied with costs.

For the defendants, Lott C. Clark, A. De Groot and Tompkins Westervelt; for the plaintiffs, H. H. Rice.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

John Mackey vs. S. T. Hoag; see memorandum with clerk. Fred. Pentz vs. Henry Gerner; see memorandum with clerk. De Vourney vs. Mooney; default opened and cause restored to calendar and set down for last Friday of January Term, upon payment of $10 costs of this motion. Morris B. Clark et al. vs. S. Foster Duray et al.; motion granted. John A. Schultz vs. E. W. Haney; see memorandum with clerk. Henry Mourry vs. Samuel Lord; motion denied without costs. Felix V. B. Kennedy, receiver, vs. Gerald W. Thorp et al.; findings settled. Ambrose Stevens vs. Charlotte Pierce et al.; see memorandum with clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 2, 1867.

6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C. Ex-int.	106¾	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	171
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	100	do.	172
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	200	do.	173
60,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue...x-i	104	100	do.	173¼
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	105	100	do.	173¼
1,000	do....2d Ser.	105	150	N. Y. Cen.	112¼
5,000	do.	104⅞	100	do.	112¼
1,000	do....3d Ser.	104⅞	1250	do.	112⅛
29,000	Tenn. 6s, N....x-i	68	700	do....s30	113
4,000	Missouri 6s	94	300	do.	112½
[illegible]	do.	95	200	do....s30	112¾
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan....R.	105	300	do....s30	112½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¼	550	Erie R.	67¾
3,000	O. & M. 1st...x-i	89	300	do.	67¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	100	do....s3	67¾
7,000	Mil.&St.P.1st M.	87	100	Erie R. Pr.	83¼
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	85	200	Hud. R. R.	134
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91¾	150	Reading R.	105¾
3,000	Mor.&Essex 1st	96¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108½
500	do.	97	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	83¼
15,000	Mariposa 1st M.	40	200	do.	83¼
[illegible]	Corn Ex. Bank	110	400	do.	83½
100	Canton Co.	49½	500	Ill. Cen. R.	120¾
100	Spring M. Coal.	75	200	do.	121
200	West. U. Tel.	47	100	Clev. & P. R.	91¼
[illegible]	do.	46¾	500	do....s10	91
100	West. U. Tel. Rts. Extension	96	100	Chic. & N. W.	46
13	Adams Ex. Co.	74	1000	do.	45¾
[illegible]	do.	75	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	82
13	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	113½	100	do....s10	81¾
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	32½	[illegible]	do.	82¼
100	do.	32¾	700	Clev. & Tol.	125
100	At. M. S. Co.	110	100	do.	125¼
60	Del. & Hud. C.	136	100	Chic. & R. I.	104¼
200	P., F. W. & C.	105½	100	do.	104¼
1000	do.	105	300	do.	104½
100	Mil.&St.P.Pr.	70¼	200	Tol., W. & W.	44
			100	do.	44¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

106,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105¼	230	Erie R. Pr.	84
3,000	do...Indorsed	102	100	Hud. R. R.	129
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	105¼	100	do.	130
20,000	Tenn. 6s. N....x-i	68	200	Reading R.	105¾
40,000	Mo. St. 6s.	95	200	M. S. & N. I.	82¼
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121
40,000	do.	28¼	100	do....s10	121¼
12,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86½	100	do.	121¼
100	Canton Co.	49	250	Cleve. & Pitts.	91
100	do.	48¾	150	Chi. & N. W.	46
200	West. U. Tel.	47	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	82¾
100	Cumb. Coal. Pr.	88	200	do.	82¾
195	Adams Ex. Co.	75	400	do....s3	82¾
32	U. S. Ex. Co.	70	200	do....s3	82½
75	do.	70	500	do.	82⅜
500	Pac. Mail S. Co.	172½	300	do.	83
500	do....b30	174½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	125½
800	do.	173	400	do.	125¾
100	do.	173¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	104
500	N. Y. Central	112¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	44½
300	do....b10	112⅝	200	do.	44¾
300	Erie Railroad	67¼	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	105
500	do.	67⅜	100	do.	105¼
200	do....s30	67	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	109¼
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅞
10,000	do....s3	28¼	100	do....b3	83⅞
100	Canton Co.	49	100	do....b5	83¾
100	Cum. Coal.	86	300	do....s3	83⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	45¼	300	do....c	83¼
200	Mar. Pref....c	32½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120
100	do....s3	32¼	200	do....c	120¼
100	do....b15	32½	200	do.	120½
800	Union Nav. Co.	107¼	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	91¼
300	do.	107⅜	200	do....b10	91⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	300	do....s3	91¼
200	do....b3	111¾	1200	Chi. & N. W.	46
100	do.	112	500	do....s3	46
100	Mar. Min.	[illegible]	500	do.	46
1000	Erie R.	67¼	300	do....b5	46
200	do....s3	67⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82¼
200	do....c	67¼	400	do....s3	82⅜
200	do.	67⅜	200	do.	82¼
200	do....b3	67⅜	100	do.	82½
500	Hud. Riv. R.	135½	100	do....s3	82¾
1200	Reading R.	105⅛	100	P., F. W. & C....x-d	105¼
100	T., W. & W. R.	43¾	100	Maryland Coal	7¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	49⅛	400	M. S. & N. I....b3	83¾
200	Atlantic S.S.Co....s3	109	300	do.	83⅜
500	Union Nav. Co.	107½	300	do....b10	83⅜
200	do.	107⅜	200	do....c	83¾
100	West. U. Tel.	47⅛	200	do.	83⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	112⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	90
300	do....b3	112½	500	do.	90
200	do.	112½	600	do.	89⅞
300	do.	112¾	300	do.	89¾
1300	do.	112⅝	500	do.	89⅝
300	do.	112⅝	200	do.	89¾
400	Erie R.	67¼	800	Chic. & N. W.	45⅞
200	do.	67⅜	300	do.	45⅞
200	do....b10	67¼	300	do.	45¾
600	do.	67¼	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	104
200	Cum. Coal.	86	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	82¾
200	Reading R.	105⅛	200	do.	82¾
300	do....s10	105	600	do.	82⅝
400	Cleve. & Tol.	125	200	do.	82⅝
400	do.	125¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C....x-d	105⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Mar. Min. Pr.	32¾	600	Reading R....b3	104⅞
100	do....b15	32½	600	do.	104⅞
300	Union Nav. Co.	107¼	100	do....s3	104¾
200	do.	107⅜	600	M. So. & N. I.	83
200	West. U. Tel.	47¼	100	do....s10	83
200	N. Y. Cen.	112	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
200	do.	112⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts.	89¾
400	do.	112½	200	do....s3	89⅝
100	do....s3	112	400	do....s15	89½
100	do....b5	112⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol.	125½
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	173	100	Ch., R. I. & P....s3	103⅞
200	Erie Railroad...b3	66⅞	200	do....b3	104
600	do.	66⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
3200	do.	66¾	300	do....s3	45¾
400	do....s3	66¾	800	do.	45⅝
500	do....b3	66⅝	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	82⅝
200	do....b5	66⅝	200	do.	82⅝
800	do....s3	66⅝	600	do.	82⅝
400	do....b3	66⅝	200	do....b5	82⅝
200	do....s10	66½	400	do....b3	82⅝

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

There is a good feeling in Wall-street on the advent of the New Year. The chief business in Money is in the way of collecting Dividends. There is less doing than usual in the way of borrowing and lending among the Brokers and Bankers. Old loans on call are not disturbed and new accommodations are not wanted to any perceptible extent. We should call the market easy, but the full rate of Seven ₱ cent. Bills is maintained. The exceptions at Six ₱ cent. in favor of the great dealers in the Public Funds, who from the high credit of their collateral are able to borrow on better terms than the other Brokers.

The January Gold Interest was felt in the Gold Room this forenoon. The sales were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below the quotations of Monday. The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction firmer, and the standard drawers on London are asking 109⅞ ₱ cent. for Saturday's mail. Thus far the business is light.

The Public Funds are again firm, and some descriptions ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Monday. The large dealers report a good demand.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was strong on New-York Central and most of the Western Stocks, but dragged through the forenoon on Erie Common shares, and in the afternoon these were lower by one ₱ cent. than on Monday. The stock has no special support at present, while there is a pretty strong disposition to bear it down, partly it is rumored on lighter earnings in December than last season. The extraordinary advance of Monday of 10 ₱ cent. on Hudson River was not sustained. The price fell back from 135@137 to 130@128 ₱ cent. New-York Central was in marked favor and ran up to 112⅛@113 ₱ cent. The Northwest Stocks were also firm, and Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Toledo and Michigan Southern well supported.

The State Bonds advanced to 94@95 for Missouris, and to 68, ex-coupon, for Tenesseees. The New-York Bounty 7 ₱ cents sold at 105 ex-dividend.

The Steamship lines were higher for Pacific Mail and South American Navigation; Pacific in demand at 173@174 ₱ cent.; Atlantic not so firm as at the close of last week. The Express shares continue on the recovery; Adams', 75 ₱ cent.; United States, 70@72 ₱ cent. Mariposa Preferred Stock sold up to 32½@32⅝ ₱ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon. The sales of Gold ranged 132⅝@132⅞ ₱ cent. Illinois Central shares advanced to 121¼ on the higher London quotation. On the Railway list Erie Common continued weak:

	Mon.	Wed.		Mon.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	46	45⅞
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	106⅛	N. West Pref.	81⅞	82¼
U. S. 7.30s	105¼	105	Rock Island	104	103⅞
N. Y. Central	111	111⅞	Fort Wayne	105	104⅞
Erie	67¼	66⅞	Cumb'land Coal	88	89
Hudson	136	130	Quicksilver	44½	45
Reading	105¼	104¾	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	46⅝
Mich. Southern	83⅞	83	Mariposa Pref.	32¼	32¼
Illinois Central	120½	121¼	Ohio Certificates	28	28
Pittsburgh	90½	89¾	American Gold	133⅝	132⅞
Tennessee 6s	70	*68	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

*Ex-coupon.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Bank of the Republic	116
Dry Dock	175	East River	97
Butchers & Drovers	127	Shoe and Leather	110
State of New York	102½	Continental	97
Ocean	103	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	100	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	102
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	99	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	90

The Treasury Office paid out to-day $700,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. A much larger sum of Gold Interest checks on the Office was issued on Monday afternoon and this forenoon, but not presented for payment. They will probably appear in the disbursements of to-morrow.

On the first of January Mr. GEO. C. CLARK and Mr. HARRY E. DODGE were admitted as partners in the Stock Exchange and Banking House of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. Mr. CARROLL LIVINGSTON, of the Stock Exchange, forms a partnership with Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, under the style of LIVINGSTON & BOWDOIN, No. 67 Wall-street. Mr. WILLIAM B. CLERKE admits as partner in his business Mr. RICHARD R. BUTLER, under the style of CLERKE & BUTLER, No. 50 Exchange-place. Mr. GEORGE H. MORGAN is admitted a partner in the Banking House of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., and Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN a partner in the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

From the official report of United States Treasurer SPINNER to the Secretary of the Treasury, we derive the following figures of the business of the New-York Office of the Department for the past fiscal year:

Receipts and Disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, at New-York, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1866:

RECEIPTS.

On account of Customs	$133,617,589
On account of Loans	125,926,548
On account of Internal Revenue	6,651,432
On account of Miscellaneous	349,261,309
On account of Patent Fees	47,028
On account of Post-office Department	2,447,993
Total	$615,950,899

PAYMENTS.

On account of Treasury Drafts	$723,197,865
On account of Post-office Warrants	2,214,839
Amount credited to Disbursing Officers' accounts	297,396,977
Amount of checks paid on Disbursing Officers' accounts	343,849,549
Amount paid for Interest on Public Debt	30,335,067
Amount paid on Temporary Loan	107,[illegible]9,948
Total	$1,504,97[illegible],[illegible]45

In the same report we find the following detailed description of the securities held by the Treasurer on account of National Banks, and the purposes for which he holds them:

To secure the redemption of their circulating notes:		
Registered 6 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	$236,209,550 00	
Coupon 6 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	1,820,950 00	
Registered 5 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	85,876,850 00	
Coupon 5 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	335,000 00	
Registered 6 ₱ cent. currency interest bonds	3,068,000 00	$327,310,350 00
To secure the payment of government deposits:		
Registered 6 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	6,926,700 00	
Coupon 6 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	2,748,100 00	
Registered 5 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	4,154,450 00	
Coupon 5 ₱ cent. coin interest bonds	2,637,250 00	
Registered 6 ₱ cent. currency interest bonds	255,000 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	915,000 00	
Seven and three-tenths Treasury notes	20,511,000 00	
Personal bonds	30,000 00	38,177,500 00
Total securities		$365,487,850 00

Messrs. ISETT, KERR & Co., No. 4 Wall-street, are paying on presentation the coupons on all bonds of the State of Kansas, due 1st of January.

The Irving Savings Institution has made the semi-annual dividend announcements.

Interest due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company is being paid at the banking-house of Messrs. TURNER, Bros., in this City.

Report of the State Bank Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The operations of this Department, and the condition of the banking system of the State of New-York, will be found mainly in tables two (2) and three (3,) and by a comparison of table No. 1 of this report with statement on page of the report of last year.

These operations and this condition may be condensed as follows:

Circulation issued	$994,351
Circulation returned and cancelled	17,901,309
Circulation outstanding Sept. 30, 1865	27,009,449
Circulation outstanding Sept. 30, 1866	10,102,491
Decrease in circulation	16,906,958
Stocks, mortgages and cash [illegible] deposited with Superin[illegible] to secure circulation, Sept. 3[illegible], [illegible]	25,795,550 95
Stocks, mortgages and cash [illegible] deposited with Superin[illegible] to secure circulation, Sept. 30, [illegible]	11,833,541 76
Decrease of securities	14,463,009 19

On the 30th of September, 1865, [illegible] Banks reported to this Department; on the 29th of September, 1866, but 85 Banks reported.

Of these, (no longer reporting,) eight have been converted into National Banks during the year, and the remainder have taken steps to transfer their assets, and close their corporate organization, and are no longer doing business under the Banking Laws of this State.

The process of dissolution foreshadowed in the last report from this Department has been progressing rapidly during the year.

Suggestive as these considerations are, the causes operating to produce them are beyond the power of State legislation to effect or remove, and Congress, which possesses the power, has thus far imperiously refused to grant even the negative relief applied for, and I have no hope of any change of purpose in that quarter.

During the year 39 banks have availed themselves of the provisions of the law authorizing a deposit of money with the Superintendent for the redemption, during six years, of their circulating notes, and have withdrawn all other securities.

Other measures, looking to a retention of securities in lieu of making a cash deposit, will doubtless be urged upon the attention of the Legislature by parties interested in effecting a change.

While the present provisions have proved adequate as a protection to the public, and have afforded a simple, cheap and efficacious means of redeeming the circulation of closing banks, and have imposed no considerable burden upon the banks themselves, there is, perhaps, no objection to a change in the law that shall still afford unquestioned security to the bill-holders, more weighty than that it will tend to keep in existence this Department beyond a period when it might otherwise be dispensed with.

Two banks—the E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange, an individual bank located at Buffalo, and the Ilion Bank, a banking association located at Ilion—have become insolvent during the year, the former passing into the hands of assignees and the latter into the hands of a Receiver. The securities of each will be ample for the redemption of their notes at par.

Though occurring since the close of the fiscal year, it is proper to note the fact of the organization under the Banking laws of this State, of a new Bank in the City of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, and called the New-York Gold Exchange Bank. It is a gratifying testimony to the simplicity and efficiency of our system of Free Banking, that with all the discriminations against State Banks by the General Government, bankers still turn to it as the model system of the country, and capitalists organize under it, wherever the course of business is such as will enable them to dispense with the issue of circulation as a source of profit.

THE SAFETY FUND.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, chapter 564, the Superintendent has converted the available assets of the Safety Fund into cash, and declared a dividend of forty cents on each dollar of the outstanding circulation of the Lewis County Bank, Yates County Bank, Bank of Orleans and Reciprocity Bank.

Before arrangements for declaring such dividend were completed, the Receiver of the Yates County Bank commenced proceedings against the Superintendent, by application for a *mandamus* to compel the payment to him, for the benefit of creditors of the Yates County Bank, of the whole of the Safety Fund. Believing the assumption of the Receiver to be wholly unfounded in law and knowing it to be unfounded in justice, and in direct contravention of the act above cited, the undersigned, by counsel, opposed the motion before a Special Term of the Supreme Court in Steuben County, and was sustained by the Court on every point.

After this authoritative exposition of his duties, the Superintendent felt that he would be no longer justified in delaying to comply with the plain and mandatory provisions of the above act, a neglect of which would justify, and almost certainly, expose him to an action by the parties for whose protection the act was passed, to which action he could interpose no valid defence.

The Superintendent, therefore, entered upon the duty imposed upon him notwithstanding the fact of an appeal from the decision of the Special Term. The appeal has been argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but no decision has yet been pronounced.* I deem it improbable that any other conclusion shall be reached than that already pronounced, and that the worst result will be an expenditure for legal services of a portion of the fund that might have been applied to a better purpose. But, in any event, I am very clear as to the correctness of my official action.

The amount of cash held for account of the several funds is $69,210 71.

BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

It will be seen that the work of the Department, except the registration of notes, has greatly exceeded that of most previous years. During a large portion of the year the labor has been very arduous, taxing the energies of all employed to their fullest extent.

In view of the demand for promptness in the transaction of the business of the Department, rendering it necessary at all times to have a sufficient force for any emergencies of business, it has been found impossible to reduce the clerical force of the Department, and as a consequence, the expenses could not be materially lessened from those of former years.

It is, however, anticipated that some reduction of this expense may be practicable during the current year.

DESTRUCTION OF BANK-NOTE PLATES.

Table No. — is a list of bank-note plates destroyed during the year. Quite a large number of plates of closed banks now await destruction, which will receive attention at an early day.

CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

The name and fixed compensation of the clerks in the Department will be found in table No. —.

The legislative increase of compensation of the clerks in the several Departments has been extended to the clerks in this Department, as an act of justice, or, indeed, of necessity. Upon none do the inconveniences of depreciated currency and the burdens of taxation and inflated prices fall so heavily as upon those whose support is derived from fixed incomes, as in the form of salary.

Most of the clerks of this Department have been employed here for many years, some of them from its organization; and I cheerfully bear testimony to the ability, courtesy and integrity with which the duties of each have been discharged.

CONCLUSION.

From the statistics herewith presented it will be seen that "passing away" is written upon the banking system of the State of New-York. It is useless to sit in sorrow, or to indulge in vain regrets over the dissolution of a system that has so long ministered acceptably to the material prosperity of the State. In the march and progress of social revolution, creating new financial exigencies, it has been swept away, leaving to us, however, the hope that the larger growth and higher demands of the opening era may be as fully served and answered as have been those of the one now closing upon our sight.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

*Since the above was written the General Term has affirmed the decision of the Court below.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5,354 bbls. Flour, 4,254 bags Corn Meal, 2,725 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Rye, 3,975 bushels Oats, 4,398 pkgs. Pork, 354 pkgs. Cut Meats, 811 pkgs. Lard, 247 pkgs. Beef, and 1,109 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, closing at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and nominal for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Quiet at former prices; Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Stock, 99,154 bags and mats.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and firm in price; Middlings, 34½c.@36½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,300 bales against receipts of 9,565 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,591
Receipts last week	21,486
Receipts preceding week	17,633
Receipts in December, 1866	92,544
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	276,057
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Dec. 1	32,449
Exports since Sept. 1	107,770
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	679,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	525,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty good request to-day, at a partial average advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last have been 9,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$10 65; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 70@$11 40; fair to choice do. do. at $11 40@$12 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@10 65
Extra State	10 70	@12 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 80	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30	@12 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 40	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 40	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@17 00

Southern Flour is in demand and buoyant to-day. Sales since our last 370 bbls., in lots, at $11 30@$13 75 for poor to good, and $13 75@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; 750 bbls. Extra sold at $13 25@$15 25, free, and $10 75, in bond, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 85 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, $5 15 for Caloric and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 25@$3 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held more firmly and has been in fair demand for milling purposes. Sales since our last, 20,500 bushels, including White Western, at $3 12@$3 25; No. 2 Chicago, Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $2 39@$2 40, and Amber State at $3 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, partly for export, opening steadily, but closing with decidedly more firmness. Sales since our last, 76,000 bushels, at $1 11@$1 12½, closing at $1 12½ for mixed Western in store, and $1 14@$1 15, closing in the afternoon for do. do., export, and $1 06@$1 13½ for new and old White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been depressed to-day. Sales, 15,000 bushels, at $1 26 for Canadian and $1 23 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and nominally steady. Oats have been in more request and on the advance. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 63c.@65c., and State at 68c.@69c., ₱ bushel; sales, 35,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at $1 20@$1 30 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, at uniform prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; English Island at 50c.@56c.; Cuba at 40c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@88c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request, yet steady, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day. New Mess has been quoted firmer, especially new Western, which has been sparingly offered. Old Mess has been more freely offered, and has been depressed in price. There has been more inquiry for Prime Mess, partly for Government use. Prime has been very slow of sale, and almost nominal in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,850 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$21 50 for new City and Western Mess; $19@$19 25 cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 cash, $16 90@$17 50 for Prime, and $20 25@$21 for Prime Mess, the latter for extra, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including seller's and buyer's options, January and February, at $21@$21 50 ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 31,322 bbls. new, and 25,845 bbls. old. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand; sales 210 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet; 50 boxes new Short Rib sold on private terms. Lard is in less request, being quoted higher. Sales since our last 665 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. for old, and 12¾c.@13c. for new, ₱ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher. Beef has been more active and steady. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 870 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive; 125 tcs. Prime Mess sold on private terms; stock of Beef, 20,017 tcs. and bbls. new, and 3,029 tcs. and bbls. old. Beef Hams are plenty and heavy at $29@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Western, and 8½c.@9c. for City, ₱ lb. Butter continues in limited request at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet to-day at 8c.@18c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs., at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 28,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WOOL—The business in Wool during the month of December Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "Although the transactions in the Wool market during the past month have been very moderate, yet we have to report a slight improvement of prices in the finer grades of our domestic fleece, leaving the medium and low grades, also pulled, unchanged. The closing of the year has always its influence, else the present considered low prices might have attracted more attention in general. California, Texas and Mexican Wools have moved more freely, at some concession in prices. Foreign fine Wools are held more firmly at gold prices since the premium on gold declined. The transactions have been to a moderate extent. Foreign medium Wools have continued in the same neglected and depressed state. Foreign coarse Wools remain unchanged, stocks being too light for exercising an influence in general. From European markets the London auctions, just closed, compare to the September sales—best Australian without change; inferior and good Cape 1d. lower, and inferior declined 2d; Mestizo is similarly affected. The quotations of Donskoi are ½d. to 1d. lower, except on the superior marks, which are held firm at former rates. The imports of wool into New-York for the year 1864 were 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs.; for the year 1865, were 59,391 bales, 33,554,849 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Nov. 24, 1866, were 57,016 bales, 35,528,015 lbs.; for the month ending Dec. 22, 1866, were 2,302 bales, 1,062,266 lbs."

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Jan. 2, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	53@56
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	50@53
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	46@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	62@70
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	53@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	46@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	42@47
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@58
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece	26@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	22@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@28
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@18
Pulled fine	40@43
Pulled medium	36@40
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	45@47
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@56
Country, super	47@49
Country, No. 1	39@41
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	40@47
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@56

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken to-day 1,300 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d., by steamer, ₱ lb.; 21,500 bush. Corn at 3d. by sailing vessel, and 4½d. by steamer, ₱ bush; 22 hhds. Tobacco at 26s., and 300 bags Clover Seed at 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports nothing really new.

DRY GOODS.

THE YACHT SKIRT,
ALSO THE JEROME
both elegant.
THE
VESTA,
HENRIETTA,
and
FLEETWING,
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES.
9-4 BLANKETS.
10-4 BLANKETS.
11-4 BLANKETS.
12-4 BLANKETS.
13-4 BLANKETS.
Also,
FINE CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.
BLANKETS in all SIZES, QUALITIES AND KINDS, at remarkably low prices. Also, a good assortment of COLORED BLANKETS, in all sizes and weights.
HORSE BLANKETS ready made. A fine assortment from $3 25 to $28 each.
Comfortables in all sizes and qualities.
QUILTS, MATTRASSES, BEDDING, FEATHERS, TICKING, TOWELS, TOWELING, SHEETING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
IRON FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, PIANO AND STORE STOOLS.
The attention of buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions and families is called to our large and complete assortment of goods suitable for either bed or table use, at the lowest prices, to be found in the City.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MASON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
of every description. Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Glove-boxes, Games, &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS—CARRIAGES.

100 sleighs for sale, 1,000 straps, sleigh-bells.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—A MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held to-day (THURSDAY) Jan. 3, at 7½ P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Building. JIREH BULL, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK, A situation in a private family; understands pastry and is a good baker; has the very best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a private family; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; infant baby preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 3 3 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands family sewing and machine; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 245 West 54th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework, or plain sewing, chamberwork and embroidery; is lately landed. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron, in City or country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 156 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, or in a store; is very capable and obliging. Inquire at No. 105 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A baby to wet nurse at her own house, which would have a mother's care. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEW-ENGLAND young woman; is capable of any work, and a superior cook; also, a small girl, active and tidy. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 8th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a girl as nurse and to do family sewing, or to take care of a baby; is willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the general housework and understands plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 63d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a private family; can take care of children and operate on a sewing machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 West 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook or chambermaid; one who thoroughly understands her duties, and can bring the best of references. Can be seen for two days at 37 West 13th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable girl, who can do all kinds of fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID, by a respectable person. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 19th-st.

A PERSON WISHES TO INFORM LADIES and gentlemen that they will find washing and ironing and all kinds of French fluting done in the best manner, terms moderate, at No. 524 6th-av., third floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, perfectly sober, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; can produce the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. L., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has had long experience in this City; has no objection to the country. A note addressed to M. B., No. 1,144 Broadway, in Dean's saddlery store, will be attended to, or Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE aged man, a situation as coachman; one who has had long experience, both in England and this country; understands the treatment and training of young horses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT coachman and gardener a situation; has first-class reference from last employer; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; is not afraid to work; has the best of references from his last employer; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 112 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; with good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. F., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single, who understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN and for general work in a wholesale grocery or dry-goods store; is a good accountant and penman; can influence some trade; reference given. Address T. W., No. 122½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, industrious man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; willing to work; best of reference. Call or address WATCHMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, with good City reference; will be found steady, attentive and obliging. Call or address C. K., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will furnish such as can give first-class City reference. Call on or address JAMES, No. 89 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business. Best of reference from last employer. Call or address 103½ West 31st-st., from 9 till 4 o'clock. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO FIND a situation for his coachman, who is a competent groom; is a married man without incumbrances. Any gentleman wanting such will find it to his advantage to call or address M. W., No. 19 East 18th-st., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; can give best of reference from last employer. Address P. H., No. 235 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman or groom; has three years' reference from his last employer, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., No. 101 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a respectable man; best City reference. Call or address WAITER, drug store, corner 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 30 A SITUATION in any capacity; is a competent book-keeper; speaks well English and French, and has best City references. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored single man; either City or country; can give good reference. Address W. L., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; understands gardening; careful driver; can give satisfactory reference. Address J. R., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Inquire for two days at No. 25 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN a manufacturing and importing dress-trimming house; one thoroughly acquainted with the City jobbing trade required. Address, with reference, TRIMMINGS, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO TAKE CARE of a new dwelling-house for sale up town; one willing to be generally useful, and having good references for honesty and sobriety, may apply to Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE AS cashier; salary $1,000; good references and bonds required. Address, giving name and reference, H. J., Box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS FOR a private family in the City. Apply with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—ONE WHO IS entirely competent to aid children in their lessons for school and will keep them [illegible] a person fair compensation [illegible] ment given. Address R. L., Box No. 1,984 Post-office, with particulars, in hand-writing of applicant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

WANTED—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, for a few months. Address S., care of the Librarian, Society Library, University-place.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHARD III. Characters by Messrs. Booth, Dawison, Hill, Mme. Scheller and Miss Ida Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and THE PACHA'S PETS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori as MARY STUART.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, ROBINSON CRUSOE and TRYING IT ON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

ART ASSOCIATION,
No. 653 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Bierstadt's last great painting, "THE STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to yesterday noon.

The Emperor Napoleon's speech on New-Year's Day to the Diplomatic Corps expressed hopes for peace and conciliation, the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations.

The King of Italy also made a New-Year's speech full of pacific hopes.

The London *Times*, in its New-Year's editorial, follows in the same fashion, and predicts that the new year will be one of peace.

It is stated that American ships will be free of all navigation dues in French ports.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature was organized on Tuesday. Yesterday the Governor's Message was delivered. In the Senate some petitions were presented and bills noticed. In the Assembly the Constitutional Amendments were sent in, and a bill was introduced providing for their ratification.

GENERAL NEWS.

The death of Col. Roswell M. Sawyer, of Gen. Sherman's staff, at St. Louis, on the 26th ult., is announced in a General Order. Col. Sawyer began his military life as a private in the First Wisconsin Infantry. He was early transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department, and during the Vicksburgh campaign was made Adjutant-General of the Fifteenth Corps. He afterwards held a similar position in the Army of the Tennessee, and lastly in the Military Division of the Mississippi. On the reorganization of the regular army he received a commission as Captain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which post he held at the time of his death.

The negroes in Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, Va., Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., Nashville, and several other cities in the South, celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation on New-Year's Day. A large meeting was held on the same occasion at Tremont Temple, Boston. Fred. Douglas, C. L. Remond, George Thompson, and others addressed the meeting.

The new bridge on the Cincinnati Railroad over the Clinch River, at Clinton, was completed on Tuesday. President McGhee took over an excursion party, consisting of Gov. Brownlow, Judge Temple and other citizens. A barbecue was given by the people of Anderson County. Speeches were made by Judge Hawk and President McGhee.

Gen. Cushing has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, repudiating the use of his name as an officer of an association formed to influence Congress in the favor of the expansion of National Bank Currency. He says that his opinions on the subject are in accordance with those of the Secretary.

A grocery store, pork and grain warehouse, railway office and the Western Union Telegraph office at Richmond, Ind., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The collection of the 1st of January Dividends was the most active business in yesterday's Money market. Loans to Brokers were made at 7 ℘ cent., and the supply of Money easy. Gold was a fraction lower than on Monday; sales 132⅝@¾. The Public Funds firm. Foreign Exchange also firm. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks fairly active. Erie Common shares an exception to the general steadiness of the market.

The *Chicago*, a new steamer of about 3,000 tons register, constructed with all the modern improvements, with an especial reference to cargo capacity, the second vessel of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, arrived yesterday morning in 14 days from Liverpool *via* Queenstown. The *Chicago* is a sister ship to the *Manhattan*, which latter has made three trips, and the line is to consist of six or seven vessels.

The North and East Rivers were yesterday full of heavy drift ice, which obstructed ferry transit to some extent. Sleighing was pretty fair in the City on some of the least traveled roads, and excellent in New-Jersey and Long Island. The snow has been cleared away from the Central Park and private skating ponds, and lovers of the popular pastime generally availed themselves of their opportunities.

We are indebted to John E. Huertas, Purser of the *Eagle*, for late Havana papers.

The important point as to whether the question of color shall be determined by a Court or by a Jury, was under discussion again yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Justice Barnard. The case is that of O'Farrell vs. The Inspectors of Registry of the Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, the facts of which have appeared in our columns.

An unknown man stabbed Joseph Henschel of No. 64 Sixth-avenue, last night in Fourth-street, after charging Henschel with having seduced his wife. Despite the painful wound he had received in the breast, Henschel declined to give the name of his assailant, and he was removed to the New-York Hospital.

On Tuesday evening Officers Irving, Byersdof and Drake, of the Tenth Precinct, were assaulted while on their way through Division-street, and severely beaten by a party of rowdies. No arrests were made at the time, but a man named James Handley, was afterward arrested on suspicion.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday sent to the Board of Aldermen his estimate of the expenses of the City Government for 1867, showing that the sum of $9,180,500 59 will be required. The paper was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Board then adjourned to 2 P. M., to-day.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, Jr., wife of a grocer at Newark, New-Jersey, was dangerously shot on Tuesday morning by a burglar disguised as a negro, whom she detected in her bedroom. The scoundrel escaped and a reward of $5,000 is offered for his apprehension by the Governor of New-Jersey.

A curling match for the companionship of the United States was played yesterday at Paterson, New-Jersey, between the Club of that town and the Caledonian Club of New-York. The New-Yorkers were victorious.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on New-Year's night the paper mill of Messrs. Cole, Hall & Deniza, at Bloomfield, caught fire in the rag room, and was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $25,000, upon which there is an insurance of $18,000.

An unknown German committed suicide yesterday afternoon on the steamer *Sylvan Grove*, just after she left her dock at Harlem, by discharging a pistol at his head.

Sixty thousand dollars worth of bonds stolen some two months ago from the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., have been recovered.

There were 200 arrests in this City on New-Year's Day for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The receipts for Croton Water rents during the year exceed $1,600,000.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the leading kinds of domestic produce, prices ruling in favor of sellers in most instances. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but steady. Freights were moderately active.

The prices of beef cattle remain about as they stood one week ago. The supply for the week numbers only 4,000, which is very light. The extras sold for 17c.@18c. ℘ lb. First quality 16c.@17c. ℘ lb. The general selling prices was from 13c. to 16c. ℘ lb., net weight. The poorest quality was sold for 9c.@12c. ℘ lb. Large numbers of cattle could not be disposed of at the market on Monday. The price of cows is still going lower. There were only 35 for the week. Fat calves are in good demand, selling at 13c.@14c. ℘ lb., live, gross weight. The number for the week is only 400. The receipts of sheep are light, there being only 11,250 for the weekly supply. A few extras were sold for 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., live weight; but common sheep only 4c.@6c. ℘ lb. The receipts of swine are heavy, considering the demand. The number for the week is 16,300. The best were selling for 6¾c.@7½c., live weight, with slow sales, and dull market.

Trials by Military Commissions—The Supreme Court Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case, precludes argument so far as the points germane to Milligan and his fellows are concerned. The Judges unanimously affirm that the Military Commission before which Milligan was tried, had no lawful jurisdiction in the premises; that the writ of *habeas corpus* for which he petitioned ought to have been issued, and that he ought to be discharged from custody. To this extent there is no difference of opinion. And though the crime for which the parties were arrested was a most serious one, and their guilt does not admit of doubt, the judgment of the Court will be respected as securing the supremacy of the law, even in cases which might seem to justify the widest possible construction of its provisions.

The Court is, however, divided upon an important constitutional point, affecting the authority of Congress in circumstances of national peril. Mr. Justice Davis, speaking for the majority of the Court, not only denies the jurisdiction of the Military Commission in Indiana, on the ground that its proceedings were at variance with the act of Congress of March, 1863, but also disputes the right of Congress to authorize a Military Commission in localities which are not the theatre of actual hostilities. On this point Chief-Justice Chase and the minority take issue. Admitting the inestimable value of trial by Jury and other safeguards of personal liberty, and admitting, moreover, the supreme authority of the Constitution, they nevertheless hold, that since Congress has the power to provide by law for carrying on war in times of public danger, it has also power "to provide for the organization of a Military Commission and for trial by that Commission of persons engaged" in conspiracies akin to that in Indiana. This proposition is urged on the general principle "that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army or against the public safety."

In the conflict of principle thus evoked, the States which sustained the cause of the Union will recognize an old foe with a new face. It is the old dogma of rigid construction as applied to the National Government and liberal construction as applied to the States on the one hand, and on the other the common-sense doctrine that the Constitution provides for the permanence of the Union, and for such an exercise of authority by Congress as may be necessary to preserve the national existence. It is the technical narrowness and harshness which dictated the Dred Scott decision, battling anew against the broad rendering of right and duty which prompted the loyal population of the land to put down rebellion and to sustain the Government in measures adopted to that end. It is the latest phase of the question, whether the Union is dependent upon the caprice of individual States, or upon the profound constitutional convictions and the resistless patriotic impulses of the great body of the people. The Supreme Court, we regret to find, throws the great weight of its influence into the scale of those who assailed the Union, and step after step impugned the constitutionality of nearly every thing that was done to uphold it. The decision, the *World* tells us, "convicts the Executive Administration of usurpation during the war, and justifies the opposition made to it by the Democratic Party." The whole Copperhead Press exults over the decision in the same strain. They shelter themselves behind Mr. Justice Davis and his associates, and indirectly renew their assault upon the policy that dictated and guided the war for national unity. The friends of the Union cannot misinterpret either the scope of Judge Davis' reasoning or the use that will be made of it, and in both they will discern evidence of the necessity that exists for standing firmly by the principles which triumphed in the war.

As a mere argument, perhaps, Judge Davis' denial of the power of Congress to provide for possible dangers in seasons of peril, may be plausible enough. So was that by which Chief-Justice Taney decreed the *status* of Dred Scott, according to the ideas of Southern slaveholders. Taney's argument was a masterpiece in its way. Starting with a certain hypothesis, it demonstrated to the satisfaction of the South and of the Democratic Party everywhere, that the doctrine of human equality was an unconstitutional lie. But the decision, although accepted as obligatory and conclusive for the time, aroused the public mind to a just appreciation of the atrocity of the Taney theory of the Constitution and the Government, and hastened the overthrow of the Democratic Party, by whom that theory had been practically sustained. A similar result, we apprehend, will follow the promulgation of Judge Davis' argument. Legally from his decision there is no appeal. But from the principles which govern his decision there is an appeal to the moral sense and the patriotism of the country. The people will not believe that the hands of their representatives are tied in the presence of conspirators, or that the Government is constitutionally helpless in the presence of rebellion.

The newly-declared reliance of the President and the Southern States upon the interposition of the Supreme Court has a certain apparent justification in this decision. The reasoning which assails the right of Congress to provide military tribunals for districts not actually the scene of hostilities may not improbably deny the right to dictate terms to the excluded States, where peace has been restored. Really, however, there is no analogy between the case of Indiana and the case of Georgia or Mississippi. There was no rebellion in Indiana. Its civil Government remained intact; its Courts worked regularly, and the administration of justice was not for a day obstructed. It was because of these circumstances that the conviction of Milligan by Military Commission was illegal; the act of Congress which provided for Commissions so restricting their authority as to leave the citizen the full protection of the law. The Southern States are unable to plead the existence of a similar state of things. There, undeniably, civil government was overthrown; the course of justice, according to Federal law, was obstructed; the authority acknowledged by the President and Congress had ceased to exist. There, therefore, the restrictions contemplated by Congress in 1863, in the interest of the citizen, were inoperative, and the system of trial by Military Commission continued with all its legal efficacy.

According to Congress, and the light in which it regards the Southern States, they are still destitute of duly organized civil government. Their averments to the contrary accomplish nothing. The power to restore them to their full privileges is claimed for Congress, and it will exercise this power as a means of obtaining the guarantees which, in its judgment, are essential to safety. Whether its action in this regard is to be affirmed or annulled by the Supreme Court remains to be seen.

Gov. Fenton's Message—The Affairs of the State.

Those local interests which more immediately affect *the State* have been almost entirely dismissed from popular consideration for some years past, owing to the overwhelming importance of the national issues that demanded the energies of the people. The latter, though unfortunately still unsettled in a political aspect, do not now require attention at the expense of other interests; and it becomes us once more to give heed to the things that bear upon the good government and the moral and material advancement of our own great State.

Gov. Fenton's message recalls the attention of the people of the State to our own business. And yet, as a matter of course, he opens it by a discussion of national affairs. In so far as he urges the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature, we entirely agree with him; but in regard to the general argument, we consider it altogether fortunate that his remarks are brief. The forthcoming Convention to revise the Constitution of the State is spoken of as a necessity, in view of the new and enlarged requirements of the State in several departments of the public service, but the Governor makes no suggestions as to its duties other than those which have already been amply discussed in the Press. The question of prisons and crime and the question of State charities are discussed; and in regard to the former it is wisely suggested that the entire prison system should be removed from the fluctuations of political organizations, and a permanent and more efficient policy instituted. This is in accordance with a tendency which exists at present to eliminate the political characteristic, as far as possible, from the common administrative departments of the Government, National as well as State. It is a policy we have argued much in favor of. We rejoice at every new application of it, and shall be pleased to see the Legislature take some steps in this direction. Another reform needed is in regard to the pardoning power. Appeals for clemency in criminal cases, many of them complicated by different questions of legal construction, are now so numerous as to claim a large share of the time of the Executive; and it is suggested that the pardoning power should be delegated to a coöperative bureau, or so distributed as to relieve the Governor of the sole responsibility of investigation. Attention is also directed very appropriately to the laxity in the prosecution of indictments and the enforcement of the legal penalties of disorder and crime, and in the interests of order and social welfare legislative protection is urged against abuses of this character. In the matter of public charities a timely suggestion is made as to the necessity of inquiring whether these charities afford adequate assistance for the destitute children of soldiers who perished in the war for the Union. The questions of quarantine and the public health, the State militia and the military agencies, the movements of population and the growth of industry, are touched upon at some length, and various suggestions of practical importance are offered.

The great question of the State finances is treated with less comprehension and grasp of mind than is demanded in such a document at this time. It cannot be doubted that the Governor is aware of the repressive and depressing influence upon the industries and interests of the State exercised by the terrible taxation which is imposed upon us in so many forms and for so many purposes. The people of the State have borne these taxes in an entirely uncomplaining spirit; but this does not prevent their being felt in a very serious and threatening manner. In view of our Federal burdens, it is imperatively necessary that our State burdens be rendered as light as possible, and the most energetic means should be taken to obtain a settlement of our State accounts with the National Government, and to secure a vigorous and economical management of our finances, as well as those retrenchments in the management of our affairs which are now feasible. Our State debt is hardly short of fifty millions, and if to this is added the county, town and municipal indebtedness, the sum is more than doubled. About twenty-eight millions of our present State debt was created in aid of the national cause during the period of war, which must ultimately be raised by *direct tax*, unless the General Government shall aid in its liquidation—in view of which fact, as the Governor remarks, it is of the highest importance that the people should be relieved, as far as possible, from the pressure of exactions during the intermediate period. Gov. Fenton, however, does not altogether ignore the necessity of practical retrenchment and economy in the various departments of public expenditure, and he even offers some suggestions for change in matters of detail. For instance, he urges the adoption of a mode of assessments that shall impose upon personal property its due share of the public burdens. The subject has been already discussed in the Legislature, and the need of an amendment in the present law and the modification of our imperfect and unequal plan are generally conceded, as it is admitted that the "burdens of taxation should fall equally as may be upon the two great classes of property, real and personal."

By far the most intelligibly discussed subject in the message is that of our State Canals. After alluding to the magnitude of the freight transportation through New-York and referring to the traditionary policy of the State to provide adequate channels of trade, he speaks of the necessity for increasing the carrying capacity of our canals, and suggests the construction of an enlarged tier of locks on the line of the Erie and Oswego Canals, from tidewater to Lakes Ontario and Erie, *which will admit the passage of vessels propelled by steam* of five or six hundred tons burden. These vessels would carry three-fold the tonnage of our present canal-boats, and make the round trip in half the time; and competent engineers have estimated that by this means the capacity of the canals would be increased to over eleven million tons, and the cost of transportation reduced fifty per cent. "But," asks the message, "will the people of the State bear the tax of five million dollars a year to provide the necessary fund? And if they would, is it wise or expedient to make the effort and impose this additional burden at a time when the State, County, Town and Municipal debt is very nearly or quite one hundred million dollars, and when the whole aggregate yearly taxation from the sources mentioned is not far below fifty million dollars?"

We own to the exceeding seriousness of the question, and even though we accept the diminished estimate of the present State Engineer, it makes the matter but little less serious. Gov. Fenton closes this highly important subject by remarking:

> "The grandest system of internal water communication in the world, connecting the great chain of lakes with tide-water, forming a more extended and complete inland water course than is to be found in any country on the globe, will not suffer from our indifference, nor be permitted to fall short of the great objects of their foundation. We shall reach forward with the liberal and wise policy which the sources of our past power and progress inspire. It is not improbable that the time will come when, through rapid and unbroken water communication by the northern lakes and the Hudson, equal to the demands of a vast and growing trade, a commercial union will be perfected between the Metropolis and the Mississippi River."

The Court of Appeals' Decision as to the Excise Law.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals sustaining the constitutionality of the Excise Law is delivered by Judge Wright. After giving a very full synopsis of the provisions of the law, and stating the facts in the several cases which were brought before the Court involving in various ways the one general question of the constitutionality of the law, the Judge proceeds to give a brief account of the Excise laws of the State. "At no time," says he, "have we been without Excise laws, nor has the authority of the Legislature to control, regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors been questioned." He shows further that the passage of the present Excise Law really modified for the Metropolitan Police District the stringency of the provisions which the previous statute had extended over it, as over all the rest of the State.

Hence, says the Judge, "there is really but one question involved, viz: the right of the Legislature to control and regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors"—a right which he had before said had never been "questioned."

This right, he proceeds to say, is inherent in the sovereignty of a State. It is "within the scope of legislative power, for that is general and unlimited," except by the restrictions of the Constitution, which forbid the depriving of any one of life, liberty or property.

These restrictions do not affect the present case. These parties are "restrained of no liberty, except that of violating the law," and they are deprived of no property. The licenses which were revoked by the law were not contracts between the parties licensed and the State, nor are they "property in any legal or constitutional sense," being merely "permits to do what otherwise would be an offence against a general law."

Moreover, says the Judge, if the licenses had been declared irrevocable, as they were not, the declaration of one Legislature would not bind another, for "no one Legislature can curtail the power of its successors to make such laws as they may deem proper in matters of police." And this proposition he sustains by numerous authorities.

The Judge closes his opinion by some remarks as to the setting aside of statutes by judicial authority, which are not ill-timed. The judiciary plainly needed to be reminded that such action is one of the most delicate exercises of the judicial function. The temptation to stretch judicial power to overthrow a law which is unpopular, is one to which our elective judiciary are peculiarly exposed, and this reminder from the highest Court of the State will doubtless have a good effect.

We think we may congratulate our order-loving citizens on the decision. For ourselves, we much prefer the license system to the liberty of unrestrained liquor dealing. We hope the Excise Board will put in force *judiciously*, the machinery of the law, and we do not doubt if this is done, that even Judge Cardozo will admit that the results of the decision are good, and that it is a good thing for the Metropolis that his occupation as general factor of injunctions is gone.

Criminal Statistics.—It is a painful, but not inexplicable fact, brought under notice in the Governor's Message, that, during the past year, the number of convicts in the State Prisons has increased by nine hundred and fifteen. The derangement of industries of all kinds caused by the war; the license which accompanied the free discharge of tens of thousands of young men—with liberal bounties in their pockets—from military discipline and duty; the large increase in immigration—five-sixths of it at the port of New-York; and the facilities for thriftless spending in populous cities, are among the most apparent causes for the increase of crime throughout this, and we doubt not also throughout other States. We have had to bear the scourge of war itself. We have also to bear its remnants. Probably no army of the same proportions ever existed that stood so high, as a whole, in point of intelligence and moral culture, as that which fought, and fought victoriously for the Union. But out of a million and a half of men of all nationalities, promiscuously enlisted, or conscripted during three years, it is impossible but that a considerable proportion—suddenly disbanded—without the immediate means of finding honest employment in civil life, should fall or be dragged by one temptation or another into evil ways. The wonder is—looking to the multitudes subjected to the tempter, and looking to the suddenness and the incidents of the transition—that the victims of evil influence have not numbered more than our criminal statistics show. With peace permanently reëstablished—with the conviction now, we trust, universally felt, that there is nothing to provoke any class of our home population, under any circumstances, to renew the dreadful experiment of open rebellion, and that lawless filibustering into adjoining territory will be summarily put down—the young and thoughtless who take to fighting as an exciting pastime, will now begin to learn that they must seek the rewards of their talents in some peaceful industrial pursuit. And in the finding of these rewards temptation to evil doing will measurably disappear in future years.

Holidays and Public Order in New-York.—Every holiday which has latterly occurred seems to point out a fact well worth noting, especially in regard to this City, namely, that the love of order and the respect for law among the classes who formerly allowed their exuberant good spirits to degenerate into inconvenient demonstrations, are steadily on the increase. The celebrations of Tuesday were conducted without any special disorder; in fact, the general feeling was that of a sensible determination to let the day pass without any drawback of either ill-temper or rowdyism. The fact is in itself gratifying, if the comfort of our own citizens be concerned; but it is still more so from its tendency to remove a stigma that has rested upon New-York City long enough. It shows a growing pride and self-control among our young men, and that it is no longer considered the height of ambition by a certain class to raise a "muss" upon every conceivable occasion. It is strange that the contrary should ever have been possible. The material out of which our volunteer regiments, target clubs, &c., are made, and with which every corner of this busy City is for the most part filled, is too excellent to be subject to discredit by even occasional little riots, and it is evident that this is more and more felt. The time will come when the inhabitants of other cities, both in this country and abroad, will cease to point to this one as specially disorderly; we know that it has practically ceased to be so already.

The Excise Law.—The Excise Law, passed last year by the Legislature, having been rendered inoperative by adverse decisions of the Courts of this City, on the question of constitutionality, has just been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, which reverses the decisions of the inferior tribunals. The Excise Commissioners, no longer laboring under the disadvantage of exercising doubtful powers, announce that they will meet to-day, and at once take measures for the strict enforcement of the law, being aided in their action by the full command of the Metropolitan Police. We may expect, therefore, some excitement and no little grumbling, as liquor-stores will be compelled to close promptly at midnight, and on Sundays the sale of drams will not be tolerated. The present Legislature probably will amend the law in some manner to satisfy the feeling of the Germans, whose festivities are greatly interfered with by its Sunday clause, and among whom there is almost a unanimous feeling of indignant hatred at what are deemed its arbitrary and unrepublican provisions.

Prison Labor.—The statistics of prison labor in the Governor's message fully justify his expressed belief that such labor might be utilized for the benefit of the State in a far more satisfactory way than it is at present. While, at Clinton Prison, the earnings of the convicts, under a thorough organization and discipline, more than cover the expenditure, at Sing Sing the outlay all but doubles the receipts from prison work. At Auburn there is not the same disproportion, but even there the expenditure is one-third more than the income. These are facts clearly calling for practical investigation, and the Governor does well to give them prominence. The gain at Clinton is not shown merely in the material results. There must be moral and mental discipline of a high kind, we take it, where such results are possible. Let us hear more about the Clinton system.

Salt in the Streets.—So sure as a snow-storm comes, the railway companies of this City defy the law, and sprinkle salt upon the tracks, which the law expressly forbids. It is humiliating that such a possibility should exist. If the law was meant as a joke, let its jocularity be announced; but for pedestrians to be met continually by vile pools of slush, which endanger health and destroy their clothes, and at the same time to know that there is a penalty against the creation of such, is adding insult and contempt to injury.

The Tax Levy for 1867.—From the Comptroller's estimate of the expenses of the County government for 1867, it appears that $8,290,938 67 will be required for that purpose, while the City government will absorb $9,180,500 59. Last year the Comptroller's estimate of County expenses was $4,991,405 50, and for the City $10,173,994 84. The large increase in the estimates for the County is due to the fact that several loans fall due this year, and, of course, have to be provided for. It is probable that these estimates will be greatly increased by the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council, and still further, by the Legislature, so that the total amount of taxes to be raised this year may yet exceed $20,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori.—A new and powerful drama called "Camma" will be produced at the French Theatre to-morrow night. It is unknown to the American stage, but enjoys much popularity in Italy, especially as it displays the powers of Mme. Ristori, for whom it was written, to the best advantage. It has the additional merit of being picturesque, and of introducing a number of very beautiful dresses. It is our purpose only to direct attention to the novelty of the play, the merits of which we doubt not will be duly recognized.

Winter Garden.—The second performance of "Othello" by Mr. Bogumil Dawison, and Mr. Edwin Booth last night did not attract so large an audience as on Saturday evening. It was however a brilliant and intelligent gathering. The gentlemen represent different schools, and reach every sort of admiration. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the applause was frequent, and the success complete. "Othello" will be repeated on Friday night for the last time. There has already been a remarkable sale of tickets. To-night Mr. Booth appears in "Richard III."

Benefit to Mr. Lingard.—Mr. Lingard, the lessee of the recently destroyed New Bowery Theatre, will be the recipient of a benefit at the Stadt Theatre on Saturday evening next. It would be superfluous to urge the claims of Mr. Lingard on the amusement-loving public. It will suffice that he has been most unfortunate. His friends are rallying round him, and the public, we doubt not, will do the same. The performances on Saturday evening will consist of the drama of "Still Waters Run Deep," in which Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh and Miss Fanny Morant will appear, and a concert wherein Mme. Johannsen, Mme. Rotter and Herr Pollack take part.

Ristori's Recitation.—The sale of tickets for Mme. Ristori's recitation at Steinway Hall on Tuesday next, commences to-day at the various offices.

Steinway Hall.—The eighth Wednesday Popular Concert took place here last evening. The attendance differed from the performance in being totally inadequate to the occasion. With a good orchestra, a superb choir of one hundred voices, and two soloists of merit, it would not be Utopian to expect a grand result. But this season all signs fail, and the finest concerts ever given in America are permitted to pass almost unnoticed. Of the orchestral features of the programme it is unnecessary to speak. They were brought out effectively by Mr. Theo. Thomas. The choruses and madrigals were sung magnificently by the Cecilian Choir, under the direction of Dr. Cutler. Such purity and power have never before been heard in this country. The soloists were Master Coker, chief soprano of the choir, and Signor Stiehl. Both were excellent. The gentleman's voice is not strong, but he uses it with tact and taste, and possesses in an eminent degree the faculty of pleasing an audience. He was encored in the "Largo al factotum." Master Coker sang a difficult ballad "Sweet Nightingale" with singular and most felicitous effect. His voice in fullness and quality has never been equaled. It filled the ample space of Messrs. Steinway's beautiful hall to repletion. We know of no soprano except Parepa who could so thoroughly accomplish this result. The youngster's bearing is interesting, and he evidently feels the purport of the words as well as the sentiment of the music. He is unquestionably the best concert singer now in the City.

The Atlantic Telegraph Banquet.

A lively *souvenir* of the Atlantic Telegraph Banquet is offered to the reading public of New-York and the continent by a learned pundit of this City. It takes the form of a versified record of the experiences of Alderman Rooney and his Lady, while enjoying the festivities of that delightful occasion. The transcendant couple found opportunity for reflection as well as observing some of the higher phases of New-York social life. That opportunity they seem to have embraced with uncommon gusto. Whoever, hearing of the existence of this pleasing and tender memento, fails to become possessed of it, cannot well be held pardonable—much less, *au courant* in matters of social town talk. Let it be widely known, then, that the idyl to which we make reference is entitled, ALDERMAN ROONEY AT THE CABLE BANQUET, and is to be had of the American News Company, and of booksellers generally.

Personal.—The friends of Mr. S. Wilkins Crago will be pleased to learn of his reappointment as First Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, and his confirmation in that position by the Senate. Mr. Crago served faithfully during the war, and was in charge of the engineer department of the gunboat *Kineo*, Commander Ransom, at the capture of New-Orleans, being slightly wounded at the passage of the forts below that city. He was subsequently chief engineer of the *Shamrock*, and attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron. His known ability in his profession led to his being placed in charge of the Government work in the machine shops of this City. While engaged in this supervisory capacity, a misapprehension arose respecting his conduct, in consequence of which he was dismissed the service. Subsequently a full investigation of the case was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, the result of which was that Mr. Crago was recommissioned, and accorded rank a grade higher than he held before.

An Imposter.—We perceive by our foreign files that an actor representing himself as Mr. Joseph Booth, the youngest son of the late Junius Brutus Booth, is playing at Edinburgh and drawing large crowds by his impudent assumption. Mr. Joseph Booth is not on the stage, and is at present in this City, nor is any member of the family in Europe. We trust that this imposter, who is represented to be a Mr. Henry Marble, of Leavenworth, will find his just deserts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Recovery of Stolen Securities—Burglary at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Government securities stolen from the Mechanics Insurance Company of this city, amounting to $60,000, have just been recovered in Montreal by negotiation with the burglars. The Company, unable to hold them for want of testimony, were obliged to submit to their terms.

The Governor offers a reward of $5,000 for the burglar who shot Mrs. Aaron Ward, Jr., in her own bedroom in this city on Monday night.

Paper Mills at Bloomfield, N. J., Destroyed by Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The paper mills of Messrs. Cole, Hall & Dennison, at Bloomfield, caught fire at about 11 o'clock last night, in the rag-room, and were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $25,000. Insured for $18,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DELAWARE.

Organization of the Legislature—Meeting of Manufacturers.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Delaware Legislature met at Dover yesterday, and completed its organization to-day. In the Senate, James Ponder, of Sussex, was elected Speaker. In the House, William A. Polk was elected Speaker, both being the nominees of the Democratic caucus. The message of Gov. Saulsbury will be presented this afternoon.

The manufacturers of this city are making a move in response to the general one throughout the country for the reduction of the revenue taxes on manufactures.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Both Houses convened to-day, but did nothing toward effecting an organization. Drake's and Fletcher's chances for the Senatorship are now about equal.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Commissioner Wells' report and bill will be sent into Congress to-morrow. Both are voluminous documents—the report comprising 103 pages, and the bill 76 pages—the latter arranged most systematically in tabular form, giving the rate of duty under existing law, the rate proposed by the House bill, and the rate proposed by Mr. Wells. The report opens with a comprehensive survey of the industry of the country, and recognizes the fact that there is a demand for an increase of the tariff. The report then considers the disturbing elements of industry arising from the war, and the effect of high prices in diminishing the volume of production, and tables are given to show the ratio of decrease. The causes of these disturbing influences are discussed at length, and Mr. Wells claims that the remedy should be found in removing the causes, rather than letting them remain, and increasing the tariff and inflating the volume of currency. As a general thing the report recommends an increase of the present rates of duty, but not to the extent proposed in the bill as it passed the House. On the subject of taxation the report separately discusses its effect upon each of the great leading industries of the country, and compares the advance in the price of labor, the cost of raw materials, &c., and the relative cost of producing the same articles abroad. The report is very able and exhaustive, and contains many facts which will produce astonishment in the minds of those who have not studied this great subject thoroughly. Mr. Wells has performed a great work, and the charges that the report is in the free trade interest are entirely dissipated by the document itself. The nearest approach to free trade doctrine that the report makes is where it recommends the abatement of duties on raw materials to the lowest point consistent with the placing on the free list such raw materials as are essential elements in manufacturing production and yet do not come in competition with domestic articles.

THEFT OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

In view of the repeated thefts of United States securities, the Treasury Department desires attention called to the fact that, although all the coupon bonds of the Government were issued payable to bearer, so that they will pass by delivery, and are good though lost or stolen, when in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, the case is different with the Seven-Thirties, which are issued in blank, but with the words "or order," instead of "to bearer," imprinted on the face. So long as a Seven Thirty note remains thus in blank it passes by delivery like a coupon bond, and a *bona fide* purchaser for value can collect the sum, notwithstanding it has been lost or stolen; but in case the holder of the Seven-Thirty fills the blank space with his own name the note then becomes his property, payable to him, or order, and he cannot thereafter be deprived of his title by any loss or larceny of the note, any more than the holder of a check or draft, payable to his order; and this is the law notwithstanding his name may have been so skillfully extracted by acid or otherwise as to leave no trace of the name. If the original holder of the note can prove clearly that his name was written on the face of the 7-30 his title is good notwithstanding the erasure, and even against a *bona fide* holder for value; and will be recognized by the Treasury Department, and upon proof of the facts will be paid to him. All persons dealing in Government securities ought carefully to bear in mind that the foregoing peculiarity of 7.30 notes, which may, as stated, become converted into negotiable securities, payable only to order, cannot be the case with any of the coupon bonds of the Government.

THE CURRENCY.

Secretary McCulloch, in conversation with a friend to-day, expressed his confident belief that the action of Congress upon the question of the finances would be of a conservative and prudent character, and that everything tending toward unnecessary expansion would be avoided. So far as the Western members are concerned, however, it is certain that they will bring the interests of their section prominently forward in opposition to any conservative action that may look to a further withdrawal of the greenback currency.

A MEETING OF GEN. GRANT'S FRIENDS.

I learn from a reliable source that Hon. Mr. Morris, formerly a member of Congress from Illinois, and other prominent politicians of that State, intend to meet to-morrow night at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of considering a proposition to nominate Gen. Grant for the next President. Some of the parties intend to urge the Constitutional Amendments as part of the platform in this movement; but this proposition is not likely to meet with unanimous favor. Leading Democrats of other States have been invited to join the Illinoisians in their meeting.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Ashley, member of Congress for the Tenth District of Ohio, prepared a bill for the impeachment of the President, which he intends to introduce in the House on Monday next, and which he says he is assured will pass in that body.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for yesterday and to-day are $2,800,000. The receipts for the month of December, 1866, are $20,050,824 13, against $24,432,160 48 for the same month in 1865. For the first six months of the fiscal year, beginning with July 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1866, the receipts reach the aggregate of $166,409,539 86, against $175,430,913 16 for the corresponding six months in 1865. This is a showing far beyond expectation. It was estimated that under the amended law, which went into operation Aug. 1, 1866, the receipts would be decreased $60,000,000 for the year, but the first half-year shows a decrease of only $9,000,000.

SURVEYS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of a communication from the Surveyor-General of New-Mexico and Arizona, at Santa Fé, under date of the 17th ult., reporting that in December he entered into a contract with the Deputy Surveyor for the establishment of the base of the principal meridian standard parallels and exterior township lines. The establishment of the aforesaid initiatory lines of public surveys in Arizona will furnish the necessary basis for the extension of surveys over the region of country north of the Gila River, embracing Fort McDowell, situated on the Rio San Francisco, the towns of Wirzenburg, on the Hassayamba River, Weaver, Woolsey and Prescott.

THE MISSION OF HON. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

The mission of Hon. Frederick W. Seward, about which some papers have speculated wildly for the past few days, is to arrange for the establishment of an United States naval station in the West Indies. Mr. Seward having been detained at Annapolis for several days, by the accident to the steamer *Gettysburgh*, finally sailed in the steamer *Don* yesterday afternoon. His destination is Hayti, and his object is to negotiate with that Government for the establishment of a naval station in the Bay of Samana. This will explain, in part, the request of the State Department for $250,000 extra in the Deficiency Bill, which Mr. Stevens very adroitly explained, and which was signed by the President on the 29th ult. Mr. Seward is accompanied by two Secretaries and the necessary funds in specie to accomplish his object.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. Washburne's bill establishing a Government postal telegraph line between this city and New-York comes up for consideration on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, before the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. The Committee are said to be nearly or quite unanimous in favor of the measure. The Postmaster-General is preparing for the Committee a statement of the foreign Governments that have such postal telegraph lines, their operations, &c. There is good reason to believe that Mr. Washburne's bill will become a law, and thus this great reform in telegraphic communication will be initiated, and, it is hoped, successfully established.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, while endeavoring to secure a little girl from the pressure of the crowd at the President's reception yesterday had his wallet taken from his pocket, containing between seventy and eighty dollars. A pair of gold sleeve buttons and a variety of papers, &c., value to him were also stolen.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

John G. Ryan, who was arrested about eighteen months ago on suspicion that he was John H. Surratt, now seeks damages for false imprisonment. Mr. Ryan was arrested in Memphis in July, 1865, brought to this city, chained hand and foot, incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison some weeks in solitary confinement, removed to Vicksburgh, and kept in solitary confinement until November, as he alleges. During all this time he was not permitted to communicate with his friends or counsel. Mr. RYAN is the editor of a newspaper in Arkansas.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The conscience fund of the Treasury was increased to-day, by the reception of $275, $200 of which was from a party in Philadelphia, signing himself "J. Careless," and stating in his letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the money was due for Excise tax. The remaining $70 were inclosed in a letter from New-Jersey, and signed "Repentance."

PROSPECTS OF A QUORUM.

A considerable number of Members of Congress arrived this evening, but it is doubtful if there is a quorum in the House to-morrow, in which case an adjournment will probably be had until Monday next. A quorum of the Senate is here. The New-Orleans excursionists are expected back to-morrow.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Dispatches received here to-day from Harrisburgh assert the election of SIMON CAMERON as United States Senator to be a sure thing, the Stevens and Curtin influence not being strong enough to prevent it.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

Messrs. DEMPSEY and O'TOOLE, stationers of this city, have been awarded the contract for supplying stationery for the Assessors and Collectors of revenue west of the Rocky Mountains. The bids were opened to-day. They are the same parties who secured the former contract.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The United States Supreme Court will to-morrow pronounce several important decisions in blockade cases, arising out of the late war.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

It is now well-settled that a successor to the present Commissioner of Agriculture, will be appointed in a few days. It is probable that the nomination of the new Commissioner will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

W. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., of Alexandria, Va., has been appointed receiver of the National Express and Transportation Company, and will qualify to-morrow, in bonds of $20,000.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Edmund L. Pitts, the Newly Elected Speaker—Proceedings of the Republican and Democratic Caucuses—Street Commissioner Cornell Asks for a Committee of Investigation—Bills Noticed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

The Legislative year commenced, under the Constitution, yesterday—the only instance when the Legislature has convened on New-Year's Day since 1861. No business was transacted in either branch beyond the formalities of organization, the Governor, out of consideration for the wishes of members, withholding his message until this morning.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. EDMUND L. PITTS, of Orleans County, was, as you have already learned, nominated in the Republican caucus for Speaker on Monday evening, with entire unanimity and without a ballot. Mr. PITTS is the youngest man who has ever, at least in this generation, had this grave responsibility imposed upon him, and his truest friends cannot fail to feel some solicitude as to the result. Although a young man, (he is but 28 years of age,) he is not unfamiliar with legislation, for this is his fourth year of consecutive service, and during this time he has established such a reputation for ability and integrity as furnishes a just claim to this great honor. Mr. PITTS is ardent and impulsive in his love of country and of his party. He is of a "free and open nature," which it is to be hoped will not lead him to "think men honest when they do but seem so." This is the great danger which besets him. His action in the appointment of the leading Committees will be most anxiously watched. He has been here so long that he will be presumed to know the character of the members whom he places in these important positions, and he will inevitably fail at the outset if he allows the importunities of friends to sway him from the dictates of his judgment and conscience in this important matter.

Of course the most unfit men are the most strenuous and unblushing in urging their claims, and are backed by the most numerous and influential body of partisans. Thus the difficulties which beset the new Speaker can readily be imagined. Yet on the announcement of the Committees, which will be made in the beginning of next week, depend the success or failure of the session and the political future of the new Speaker.

THE CAUCUSES.

As we have been informed by telegraph, the Republican caucus was entirely harmonious. The contest for Speaker having been decided before the caucus met, the only contest was on the nomination of Clerk. Mr. JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, who has so ably and worthily filled the place for the last five years, and who has strong claims upon the gratitude of the people of this State for the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties and averted the dangers of the stormy session of 1863, was defeated on the fifth ballot by LUTHER CALDWELL, of Elmira. It is probable that Mr. CUSHMAN could always have commanded the support of any House the majority of which belonged to the preceding one, but the new members did not understand or appear to appreciate his claims, and the cry for "rotation in office" proved irresistible. In Mr. CALDWELL he has a most worthy successor, who has, in addition to great fitness for the position, the claim of having served his country faithfully in the field.

In the Democratic caucus the greatest possible contrast to the good feeling of the Republicans was exhibited. This small number, but little over one-third of the entire body, had hardly gone through with the preliminary formalities of organization, when the flames of discord broke out. Among the impressible young men of the New-York delegation, a number of candidates for Speaker were put in nomination, until it really seemed as if the candidates were in the majority. Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, who had endeavored in every way to withhold his name, was nominated by a friend, and in spite of his own emphatic protest, was balloted for repeatedly, until on the fourth ballot he led all the other candidates. Mr. CREAMER, who was understood to entertain strong hopes of receiving the nomination himself, could not stand this, and attacked DEVELIN and his friends in an intemperate manner, alluding to a supposed "plot," and demanding a *viva voce* vote. This was ordered and resulted in the nomination of Mr. LORD, of Monroe County. The nomination of the minority is not regarded as so empty an honor as might be supposed. It is hoped that the nominee may be consulted as to the position of minority members on the Committees, and that he may thus secure for himself and his friends the coveted places.

STREET COMMISSIONER CORNELL.

Mr. CORNELL executed a clever stroke of political strategy this morning, by presenting a petition to the Senate, of which he is a member, asking for the appointment of a Senatorial Committee to investigate the charges lately preferred to the Governor against him, which it will be remembered led to his resignation of his office. He expresses a desire to be expelled from his seat if he fail to vindicate himself from these charges. The sympathy which this course is calculated to excite will be somewhat modified when it is known that it merely anticipates proceedings which were to be taken against him by a colleague, and which would have been initiated in a few days.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

You will find in the telegraphic summary mention of a large number of these *avant couriers* of legislation. It is impossible at this time to give any further information of the character of these bills than is contained in the titles, it being a fact well understood here that the members giving the notices are oftentimes ignorant of the contents of the bills which they are to introduce, as the notice are frequently given in obedience to the requests of outside friends who will send along the bills as soon as they are matured. Among others are two to amend the Metropolitan Excise Law.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Candidates and their Chances of Success—Views of Prominent Politicians—Changes of Sentiment.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

Politicians from all parts of the State are gathering here in numbers, and almost all the members of the incoming Legislature have made their arrangements for shelter during the Winter. There is a possibility that a change may take place in the conductorship of the largest hotel here in May next, so that the Senate and Assembly of 1868 may have other landlords than those who have long managed this well-known hotel. EDWARD C. DELAVAN, the temperance agitator, offers it for sale, and its position in this city secures a certain and remunerative result to those who may buy. Albany is sadly deficient in these conveniences for travelers and temporary sojourners, and it is to be hoped that the possible change may be as good as the present reality.

Almost the first question which is asked the village or country statesman, on his arrival in this city, is about the candidate of his locality for United States Senator. There is no fight between opposing factions, as when GREELEY and WEED marshaled their respective phalanxes. All are substantially agreed on the platform, and the few dissenting voices are scarcely heard. Yet, with this unanimity of sentiment, a wide diversity exists as to the candidate. No name presents itself with overshadowing importance, as once was the case when the philosopher of Auburn was the chosen leader of New-York, but all who have any prospect of realizing hopes are of the secondary rank. Only three of the names suggested have a national reputation. Of these three, HARRIS lives in Albany, CONKLING in Utica, and GREELEY in Westchester, while the candidate should come from the West. She has been unrepresented for many years, and now desires the Senator. That great portion of the State lying west of the Cayuga Bridge has views of its own, which it regards of importance. The Niagara Ship Canal and the creation of new routes to the east are some things which she desires to call the attention of Congress to, and a delegate from the east part of the State will not do, if indeed he is not decidedly hostile. If that portion of the State could join on a nomination, his claims might be urged with a great deal of force, but their leaders are not united. There are not less than a dozen gentlemen willing to serve their country from that portion, but the trouble is that they are not sufficiently prominent. Each of them acts injuriously on the others, and the consequence is that no one there will receive the choice. There is another covert reason for this. If any one of the gentlemen now talked of from the neighborhood of Rochester or Buffalo were to be the winner, it would act unfavorably in the result two years hence, when it is understood that Gov. FENTON will endeavor to be returned.

If there is any man widely known in political circles in America, that man is HORACE GREELEY. No one had a better hope of success in this race than the veteran journalist. All claims from locality were withdrawn, and his selection was hoped for by those who saw in it a poetic justice, doing right to the man who was deprived of the nomination in 1861. His unfortunate letter, however, dispelled any hopes which he might have entertained, for a more damaging epistle was never penned by a candidate in search of office. It was unfortunate, whether right or not, because it ran counter to the wishes of his party, and it was made public as openly as possible, without the least public necessity. It afforded an opportunity for those journals who were secretly hostile to him to exhibit their true colors, and they have gladly availed themselves of it. Still, a number of friends will vote for him on the first, or, complimentary ballot, principally those who have in former times been Whigs, and who live away from the centres of public thought. It is judged by competent men that on the initial ballot he may have as high as forty votes.

Judge HARRIS' friends are working with a great deal of industry. They declare openly that he is sure to be the next Senator, and if for no other reason than that the opposition cannot concentrate on another man. Although the Judge has been, generally speaking, through his term a conservative man, the fear of non-election has changed him. He is now as radical as any, and more so than most. He stands convinced of the right and necessity to impeach the President, and has uttered these views repeatedly. A lawyer of eminence here, his career in the United States Senate has not fulfilled the expectations of his friends, and no question is more frequently asked outside of this State, than who represent the State of New-York in the Senate. It is said that the members from this county, and in fact from this judicial district, are all pledged in favor of Mr. HARRIS, and it is understood that his chances are now the best of any on the list.

ROSCOE CONKLING is well known in the House of Representatives as one of the most earnest, unflinching supporters of Republican views in Washington. He is young, eloquent, and talented, and has many friends, and it is possible he may be the lucky man. Yet there is an indisposition to remove him from the House, where he is valuable, and supply his place from the Oneida District with an inferior man, and put him in the Senate, where he might not shine at all. There is time enough for him yet, say many.

Commissioner ALBERGER is talked of, and so is GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, neither of whom can be elected unless by some such contingency as placed HARRIS in the Senatorial chair. Much interest is felt in this contest, but no one feels confident. All await the 15th of January.

Senator Cornell's Memorial.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The following memorial from Senator C. G. CORNELL was presented to the Senate this morning, and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

To the Honorable Senate of the State of New-York:

On the 11th of October last I observed in the newspapers a publication containing charges of official misconduct said to have been preferred against me before His Excellency the Governor of this State, relating to my conduct as Street Commissioner of the City of New-York. I published immediately a card, stating that I had not yet received a copy of the charges, remarking, "Nevertheless I owe it to myself as well as to the responsible office I hold, to notice them so far as to assure the public that I am prepared when called upon to refute every allegation or charge which has been made, or any other which malice can invent or suggest." The next day I was served with a copy of the charges. On Nov. 15 I submitted to the Governor my answer, which was positively verified and corroborated by several official documents. This answer was a full and detailed refutation of every charge against me, and cannot, I think, be carefully read by any fair man without being considered a perfect vindication of my official proceedings. Such an estimate of it has been repeatedly expressed by intelligent and disinterested gentlemen. A copy of this answer is furnished herewith.

The Governor, under a statute passed at the last session, appointed a Commissioner to take testimony about the charges. The Commissioner designated was a well-known lawyer, recognized in local politics by the technical or partisan name of the "City Reformer," a member of the association preferring the charge, and one of their band of legal advisers, who, from his political associations, might be fairly presumed to entertain unfavorable feelings toward me. As the law under which he was to act has been so construed as to require that every question put must be taken down in writing with the answer given, without any reference whatever to the established rules of evidence which prevail in all other proceedings, I did not feel that an investigation conducted in such a manner, before an unfavorable officer, would insure me a just method of either proving my innocence or protecting me against virulent assaults, founded on hearsay or public rumor.

My counsel, after mature reflection, advised me, in view of these circumstances, that the tribunal as thus constituted was neither fair nor just, and, as my official term was about to expire, that I should resign my office, thus avoiding the partisan investigation, and furnishing me the opportunity for vindication which I now seek.

My resignation has been construed by the malicious or unreflecting as an indication of fear to meet the charges or ackowledgment of inability to disprove them.

This imputation does me great injustice.

I was quite ready to undergo any ordeal, however severe, upon any legal or fair testimony, before any impartial tribunal; but was not willing to have the columns of the Press filled day after day with attacks upon me, founded upon street rumors or suspicions emanating from enemies.

Adhering to my avowal of Oct. 12, that I courted an investigation, I beg leave to solicit one from your body, of which I have the honor to be a member.

I respectfully entreat the appointment of a committee of the Senate, with power to send for persons and papers, and armed with all authority requisite to probe to the utmost my official conduct.

If after a legal and just investigation thus conducted, the Senate conclude that I am unworthy a seat as Senator, much as I would deplore being deprived of the honor and the associations which the position bestows, I will resign them all, consoling myself with the reflection which must sustain me, under all circumstances, that I have as a public officer at all times conducted myself with honor and fidelity.

I hope this request may satisfy even the most virulent of those who rejoice in assaults on both official and personal character, that I am quite prepared for any examination which may be made by upright gentlemen in reference to my public course.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Senator, Fifth District.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's Annual Message was delivered to the Senate soon after 11 o'clock, and after its reading one thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY presented a memorial from Senator C. G. CORNELL, asking for the appointment of a Committee of three to investigate the allegations or charges preferred against him as Street Commissioner of New-York. On motion the subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented to exempt from taxation town bonds issued for the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and for a Soldiers' Orphan Home in New-York.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given of bills to repeal the Railroad Anti-Free Pass Bill; to reduce the tax on broken sales, and for a permanent bridge between Brooklyn and New-York over the East River.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor, through his private Secretary, sent in his annual message, which was read by the Clerk.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Governor also sent in the Amendments of the Constitution proposed by Congress. On motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, the amendments were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. LITTLEJOHN also introduced, by unanimous consent, a bill providing for the ratification of the Amendment, which was referred to the same Committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. BERRYMAN moved that so much of the Governor's message as relates to a convention to revise the Constitution, be referred to a joint Select Committee, with instructions to report a bill. The motion lies over under the rule.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The petition of STEPHEN BAKER, claiming the seat now occupied by LOUIS H. GREGORY, of Putnam County, was presented and referred.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a bill for an appropriation for the erection of a new capitol.

Mr. WILBUR, to amend the charter of Vassar Female College.

Mr. OAKEY, to regulate the price of freight on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads.

Mr. DIXON, to regulate the sale of railroad tickets in Brooklyn.

Mr. BERRYMAN, in relation to public schools in New-York.

Mr. CREAMER, to amend the excise law in the Metropolitan District.

Mr. GRIDLEY, in relation to the public markets in New-York.

Mr. RANSMO, to provide for the election of delegates to Convention to amend the Constitution.

Mr. ROGERS, to prevent Gas Companies from charging rent on gas metres.

Mr. FREAR, to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Company.

Mr. SIGERSON, in relation to certain departments of the government of New-York City and county.

Mr. DONOHUE, to regulate the use of steam by railroads in New-York.

Mr. BLAIR, for the better protection of working women in New-York.

Mr. TRAVIS, to authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct certain railroads, and provide for the storage of freight.

Mr. WEED, to grant State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company.

Mr. C. MURPHY, to reduce fares on the New-York City railroads.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the Revision of the Rules: Messrs. D. P. WOOD, LITTLEJOHN, WILLIAMS, WEED and PARKER.

Adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the Legislature—Its Personnel—The Colored Members—The Organization—The Annual Sermon—Important Measures to be Acted Upon—The Eight-Hour and the Bounty Question, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

The members elect of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, assembled in their respective halls in the State House at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, to assume the duties devolving upon them as the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth. Of the two hundred and forty members of the House only about a dozen are Democrats, which fact shows that the Republicans can have matters pretty much their own way, though the Democratic Party is represented and can be heard. Of the forty members of the Senate nearly every one was elected by the Republican Party. There have been some changes in the halls preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature. New carpets have been put down in the Senate Chamber and in the House, and both rooms present a much neater and finer appearance than last year. Some changes have been made in the lobbies, perhaps with a view to better accommodating the "Third House," though the latter was not very powerful last year. The number of the same, however, is likely to be increased this year, and the better facilities afforded are timely. In the Senate Chamber, where the members elect assembled, there was no unusual appearance. There were displayed the usual amount of "massive intellect," the usual contrast between the "city elect" and "the gentlemen from the shrubs;" the customary greetings between reelected members and the usual introductions, but in the House there was a somewhat novel sight, the same being the two colored men whom the people of Ward Three, of Charlestown, and Ward Six, in Boston, had sent among their respective delegations, and as the same is "something new under the sun," it occasioned considerable excitement and talk both among the members and spectators, the latter being not few in number.

THE COLORED MEMBERS.

EDWARD GARRISON WALKER, by far the most able man of the two, was nominated by the Republicans of Ward Three, in Charlestown, but on election day the men of that party in that city failed to support him. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of election day, it became apparent that he would not be elected. The polls closed at 4 o'clock, and he needed about fifty votes to place him among the chosen at 4 o'clock, and those fifty votes were cast by members of the Democratic Party, which insured his election. He is a lawyer of considerable ability, has an extensive practice in Charlestown and in Boston, and is extremely popular as a man and an orator in the first-named city. He evinced a warm interest in the Fenian cause last June, which doubtless gained him the Democratic votes. It is stated that the latter party did as much toward his election as the Republicans, though he has always been identified with and an exponent of the principles of the latter. Mr. WALKER is a son of that WALKER who more than thirty years ago caused such an overwhelming excitement in Charleston, South Carolina, by a pamphlet distinguished in the annals of Anti-Slavery warfare, and his son has been enabled to create a somewhat similar excitement in Charlestown, Mass., by being chosen a legislator. It was thought that his nomination was not made in good faith by the Republicans, and that his chances of obtaining a seat in the halls of legislation were slim, and the astonishment and excitement on the evening when his election was declared was great. He has studied well into the great questions appertaining to our national welfare, is well informed on all subjects discussed at this day, and as an orator he will have few equals in the House. His arguments are clear, concise and conclusive, and at one time during the campaign of 1865 I saw him in a caucus in Charleston deliver a speech that completely humiliated one of the most prominent politicians of that city. The latter accused a delegation (of which WALKER was a member) of not doing their duty in a Convention to which they were sent, and WALKER, in a short speech, cowered him so completely that the politician was forced to beg his pardon before the assemblage. A brilliant future is predicted for Mr. WALKER by his friends, who hope to see him in the Gubernatorial chair or in Congress, and his chances for either are good if he serves with credit his present term in the House, as he has become extremely popular, more especially since his election. CHARLES L. MITCHELL, the colored representative from Ward Six, Boston, is a printer by trade, and a worthy, intelligent man, but is not by any means so well qualified for his position as Mr. WALKER. The last-named represents the people irrespective of color, but the former was sent to appear for the colored population of his ward, and was not sent on his individual merits, but rather to represent a minority of the party in that section of the city. The colored men in that ward are numerous, and have long desired a representative, but have heretofore always been divided on the fitness of three or four of their number for the position, and consequently have not succeeded in electing anybody. This time their wandering and divided opinions were, it seems, concentrated—they have been "reconstructed"—hence the result. Until his nomination, MITCHELL was not generally known in the city. He was for many years an employe in the office of the *Liberator*, and during the war enlisted as a private in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment. He was rapidly promoted for bravery and good conduct, and was one of the very few men who served in Massachusetts colored regiments, who received a commission as Lieutenant. His friends claim that he will make a good representative, but time will show whether or not they are right.

These two men could not have taken their seats at a period more favorable for them than the present. The House is made up almost exclusively of their friends, by whom they were warmly welcomed. They are expected not only to so demean themselves as to gain the respect and esteem of their associates, and to warrant the confidence reposed in them by their constituents, but there will also devolve upon them the high and responsible duty of representing a race that is just entering on a career of equal citizenship, and they will doubtless perform their duties to the satisfaction of all.

MAKE UP OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

The present House and Senate contain more than the usual number of men of prominence and of marked ability, and the indications of a harmonious and "working session" are good. Among the more prominent men in the House are N. A. THOMPSON, HARVEY JEWELL, CHAS. DEMOND, MOSES KIMBALL, H. H. COOLIDGE, EDWIN WRIGHT, AVERY PLUMMER, all of Boston. Among those from other parts of the State are Messrs. STONE, of Charlestown, DANA, of Cambridge, BIRD, of Walpole, WRIGHT, of Lawrence, LORING, of Salem, ESTY, of Framingham. Among the Senators are Messrs. POND, of Brighton, DOW, of Charlestown, CHOATE, of Beverly, FAY, of Chelsea, BOWERMAN, of Pittsfield, ALEXANDER, of Springfield, and BRASTOW, of Somerville. There are several others in both branches who are well known for their legislative experience and business capacity, and are well fitted to discharge the duties of the office they fill. Mr. BRASTOW, the senior member of the Senate, called that branch to order, and GEORGE W. STACEY, of Milford, a member of the House in the year 1837, performed a similar duty in that branch.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization was made with promptness and unanimity. Hon. JOSEPH A. POND was elected for President of the Senate, and Mr. STEPHEN A. GIFFORD for Clerk, without opposition. Rev. CHARLES A. REED, a Congregationalist, of Malden, was chosen Chaplain. The House elected JAMES M. STONE Speaker, with only six votes in opposition; WM. S. ROBINSON Clerk, and JOHN MORRISSEY Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE ANNUAL SERMON.

After the organization had been completed, the members of both branches proceeded to the Old South Church, on Washington-street, and listened to the annual sermon, which was delivered by Rev. HENRY W. WARREN, of Cambridgeport. Mr. WARREN is pastor of the only Methodist Church in Cambridge, has a good reputation as a preacher, and he delivered a most appropriate sermon, which was listened to with such close attention, and was so full of instruction, that it could hardly fail to benefit those assembled, and it is well worthy to be printed and laid with its predecessors. His subject was "The Ideas and Feelings Conducive to National Permanence and Growth." This closed the ceremonies of the day. Thursday will be devoted to perfecting the organization, counting the votes for Councillors, &c., and on Friday, Gov. BULLOCK will deliver his annual address. The Legislature will be ready to go to work in earnest by the middle of next week.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The Commission on the Hours of Labor appointed by the last General Court, have attended to their duties during the year, given hearings on the Eight Hour question and on the question of employing young children in factories. They will present a report early in the present session, which is looked for eagerly.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The question of equalizing the soldiers bounties will again be brought up, and as the soldiers have taken the precaution to send "bounty men" to make laws for them, it is expected that some definite action in their favor will be the result.

VIGIL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin's Farewell Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Gov. CURTIN sent in a farewell address to the State Legislature, which met at Harrisburgh to-day. He gives a flattering exhibit of the finances. The public debt is $35,622,052 16, being a decrease of nearly two millions for the year, and over five millions since 1861.

He discusses the Constitutional Amendment and recommends its adoption. He says that the proposition that rebel States have a right to a voice on the question of its adoption is a monstrous one. The power to make war in the suppression of rebellion includes, he says, the power to dictate terms of peace and restoration. He declares the lately rebel States to be without lawful governments, and that it is the duty of the General Government to reconstruct them.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is now supporting and educating three thousand orphan children of deceased soldiers. The Governor highly commends this noble work and recommends that means be also made for the support of the destitute maimed soldiers.

The State Military Agent at Washington has prepared during the year past for Pennsylvania soldiers four thousand six hundred and ninety claims, and has collected and transmitted to them free of charge $511,703.

The Governor closes by a brief retrospect of the past six years, during which he has been the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and says that to have earned and maintained the confidence and affection of the people and their Representatives are sufficient to satisfy his highest ambition.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

In the Senate, an Act was introduced, allowing passenger railroad cars to run on Sunday.

In the House, a resolution was passed, allowing the return to Philadelphia Independence Hall, the chair used in the first Congress, and since occupied by every Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Col. FRANK JORDAN has accepted the post of Secretary of State.

The Republican Caucus renominated WM. H. KEMBLE as State Treasurer. The Caucus is to meet on the 10th to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The election takes place on the 15th, the same day as the Governor's inauguration.

Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Maj. DAVID D. MCCREERY has accepted the position of Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, offered him by the Governor elect, Gen. GEARY.

MARYLAND.

Meeting of the Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Maryland Legislature convened at Annapolis, the State Capital, to-day, at noon. Lieut.-Gov. C. E. COX took the chair as presiding officer of the Senate, and eloquently addressed that body.

The House of Delegates was organized by the election of Dr. PHELPS, of Dorchester, as temporary Chairman.

It was announced that a caucus of the members composing the majority of the House would be held in the evening.

Both Houses without further proceedings, adjourned to pay their respects to and receive the proffered hospitalities of His Excellency, Gov. THOMAS SWANN.

ILLINOIS.

Threatened Revolt at the State Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A serious revolt was threatened at the State Penitentiary at Joliet yesterday. Warden BUCKMASTER was duly posted, and took measures to defeat the movement. About 200 citizens from Joliet and 50 from Lockport were on hand armed and equipped, and prepared for the emergency, and their presence intimidated the conspirators.

Accident to a Freight Train.

PEORIA, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Yesterday, an accident occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railway, near Secor. A freight train with 28 cars, including caboose and hog car, was going east, with an extra locomotive pushing behind. When within about 100 feet of Panther Creek a wheel on one of the cars broke, throwing the remaining trucks off the track. In this condition the train went on the bridge and the leading locomotive and eight cars passed safely over; but the disabled one fell into the bridge, crushing the structure and precipitating the balance of the train, with the rear locomotive, some fifty feet to the ground. The disabled portion of the train then caught fire and was entirely consumed. All the persons on board were more or less injured; none were killed.

From Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

So many destitute travelers have passed through Chattanooga who spend the night huddled together promiscuously without either bedding, fire or food, in the Union passenger depot, that the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad proposes, in coöperation with other roads centreing at that point, to erect buildings and fit them up with all needed appendages, purchase food, hire cooks, prepare meals, and secure watchmen to keep up fires throughout the night, and in this way relieve, to a considerable extent, the suffering now experienced by those traveling and destitute of means.

The Troops at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The statement, published in the papers here to-day, and telegraphed by the Associated Press, that Gen. GRANT had ordered the troops here to Washington, is without foundation. He merely telegraphed to know if Gen. SCHOFIELD could spare two regiments for duty at another point, receiving a reply that only one could be spared from this department at present.

CANADA.

A Ball at Montreal—The Cabinet Council in Session—New-Year's Day—The Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment gave a grand ball last night. It was attended by the Administrator of the Government, Gen. LINDSLEY, the military, and many prominent citizens.

The Cabinet Council held a sitting at Belleau, yesterday. Messrs. McGee, Cockburn, Campbell and Chapais are expected to-day.

Yesterday was celebrated as usual. The weather was beautiful. Two hundred citizens visited the Administrator of the Government.

Midnight robberies are rife here.

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

It has been ascertained that the cause of the accident on the Great Western Railway at Komoka was mainly owing to the danger signal not being up, the switchman being unable to reach the semaphore in time to give the signal. He endeavored by voice and gesture to warn the approaching train, but was unsuccessful. Messrs. DALY and KETCHUM were not so seriously hurt as at first reported. The injured ladies are at the Tecumseh Hotel, receiving every comfort, and are doing well. Their names are Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New-York State; Miss BARBER, and Miss MORRISON, of North Dorchester; the former badly cut and bruised.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The thermometer is 13 degrees above zero, and barometer standing at 36, with a west wind and weather hazy. There is much ice, but the steamers still crossing. New Year's was well observed. Enough snow fell in the morning to make good sleighing.

Gold to the value of $2,500 has been taken out of the pits of Reciprocity Mines at Charlier, Canada East, within the past four weeks.

Accident to a Pleasure Party—Fire Near Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

An accident occurred yesterday to a pleasure party, while sleigh-driving. The horses ran away, descending the steep hill leading to Small River, and the party were precipitated from the sleigh. The ice broke and one young man had a narrow escape from drowning. Two or three others were seriously hurt.

A hotel, bowling-alley, storehouse and outbuilding in Hull, opposite this city, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

Mr. MILLS, who was present at the fire, has not been heard from since. Great fears are entertained that in returning he fell through the ice and was drowned.

The Congressional Excursionists en route to Washington.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The party of Congressional excursionists left here to-day *en route* for Washington. The return trip has been marked by the same hospitalities and evidences of good feeling on the part of all that characterized the excursion South. The meeting between the citizens and the distinguished visitors at every point has been mutually gratifying. The party expect to arrive in Washington on the night of the 3d.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Snow fell here to-day for the first time in seven years.

The dispatch boat *Blackbird* has been waiting here two days for dispatches for the Rio Grande. Very heavy weather has prevailed, but no marine disasters reported yet.

Crimes and Casualties.

A colored man named CHARLES LLOYD was brought before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, charged with biting off the end of ANN McGLENNAN'S nose.... Officers IRVING, BYERSDOF and DRAKE, of the Tenth Precinct, while attempting to quell a disturbance in Division-street, on Tuesday evening, were set upon by rowdies and severely beaten. JAMES HANDLEY, JAMES DELANEY and WM. LEWIS were arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the assault.... On Tuesday morning JOHN McANDREW was shot through the stomach by a German named LOUIS MILLER. The affray took place in Ninth-avenue, near Forty-first-street....FREDERICK RANDALL, a German, was found on Tuesday morning near the corner of Seventy-sixth-street and First-avenue, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen. A pistol was found beside him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died during the afternoon....THOMAS LYNCH died yesterday from injuries received by falling from a new building on the 1st December....FRANK MARTIN, an Italian waiter at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing his employer. A portion of the stolen property was found in MARTIN'S room....JAMES COCHRANE and a party of rowdies entered the cigar-store of NATHAN KOHLER, in Second-avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, and attacked the proprietor, when the latter drew a revolver and shot COCHRANE in the cheek....LOUIS KURNZENSHEBE, of No. 71 Clinton-street, was shot in the head by some unknown person, on Tuesday afternoon, while opening his door....A fire occurred at No. 220 Mott-street on Tuesday morning, destroying three horses....JAMES McCLUSKY, proprietor of a shoe-store at No. 257 Greenwich-street, was found lying dead on the sidewalk near his store on Tuesday evening....GEORGE MARTIN was arrested yesterday while attempting to steal a watch and chain from JOHN E. HALL, as the latter was leaving the San Francisco Minstrel Hall....WILLIAM CULLEN was arrested for assaulting a conductor of the Third-avenue Railroad on Monday evening....RICHMOND CLARK was detected in the act of carrying off two cables belonging to a canal-boat and arrested......JOHN BARCLAY was arrested yesterday for stealing a shawl worth $50 from a store in Spring-street, where he had entered on pretence of desiring to write a letter...... THOMAS WILSON was caught in the store of Mr. GEO. ALLERS, No. 256 South-street, on Tuesday night, which he was attempting to rob......SAMUEL McCLURE fell through a hatchway in a store in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday and died soon afterward......The house of Mrs. MARY SPOTZ, near Cypress Hill Cemetery, was entered by some unknown person on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. SPOTZ was so severely beaten that her life is despaired of...... JOHN BAHAN, an alleged escaped convict, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The members of the New-York Historical Society met last evening for election of officers for the year 1867, and to hear a paper by Mr. ALOSSEN on the history of St. Nicholas and the origin of the peculiar customs associated with the mythical Santa Claus. The paper was read by the Librarian, Mr. MOORE, and was exceedingly interesting as a historical sketch, and especially enjoyable owing to the quaint humor in which were narrated the amusing details in which it abounded. After the reading of the paper the Treasurer's report was read, showing the aggregate receipts of the year 1866 to be $8,124 49, and the expenditures $7,920 94. The cash balance on hand is $285 38, and the stock in the possession of the Society amounts to $29,400. The Secretary's report gave a list of valuable presentations to the Society of books and works of art. The attendance at the library and lectures during the past year numbered over 16,000. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for 1867: President, Hamilton Fish; First Vice-President, Thos. De Witt, D. D.; Second Vice-President, Benjamin Robert Winthrop; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, George Bancroft, LL.D.; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, John Romeyn Broadhead, LL.D.; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; Librarian, George Henry Moore.

STARTLING SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, soon after the steamer *Sylvan Grove* left her dock at Harlem Bridge, an unknown man who was standing on the upper deck, near the guards, committed suicide by placing a pistol to his forehead and literally blowing off the right side of his skull. The body fell into the river, but the hands on board the steamer succeeded in recovering it. On reaching the Company's dock at Peck-slip, the Captain of the steamer notified the Second Ward Police, who took charge of the remains. The deceased was evidently a German, aged about 45 years, and a tailor, as a memorandum-book, describing some work, was found in one of his coat pockets. The addresses, "No. 3 Beaver-street" and "No. 42 Vesey," were also written in this book. In another pocket was found a new bullet-mould, a powder-flask and a box of caps, besides other articles. Coroner WILDEY was notified of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest to-day at the Second Ward Station-house. A full description of deceased will be found in the column of deaths.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise Commissioners will to-day, hold its first session for the transaction of public business since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring the law to be constitutional and of full force. The Board will at once proceed to enforce the law, and all liquor shops not licensed will be compelled to close their places. Applications for license may still be made, and all such will receive prompt attention. Superintendent KENNEDY will, to-day, issue an order directing the coöperation of the Police force in the enforcement of the Excise Law.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—This Club will this evening receive a delegation from the loyal men of Tennessee, who will be introduced by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

The opinion of an Officer in the Army.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for Colds, &c." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" should be used upon the first appearance of a Cough or Cold, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable lung disease.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like the nickel coinage? Because it has superseded all the old (s) cents.

Odd but Authentic.

Although PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is chiefly patronized by the refined, it is purchased in immense quantities by the gross.

While waiting for a Cough "to Go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the most wonderful remedy ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle* and makes the *lock-stitch.*

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines. 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst. N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DODWORTH—SUTHERLAND.—On Monday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, West Morrisania, by Rev. F. S. Rice, at St. Mary's Church, ALLEN R. DODWORTH, of New-York, to SARAH FRANCIS, daughter of John Sutherland, Esq.

KINSTREY—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. F. P. Walker, Minister of the Gospel, JNO. H. B. KINSTREY to JOSEPHINE E. JOHNSON, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

MEDINA—PURDY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Dr. McNulty, FEDERICO L. MEDINA to MARY, daughter of Mr. Lovell Purdy.

MACVEAGH—CAMERON.—In Harrisburgh, Penn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, WAYNE MACVEAGH, Esq., to VIRGINIA ROLETTE, daughter of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

VANDERBECK—NEWKIRK.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Taylor, ABRAHAM VANDERBECK to MARY C. NEWKIRK, both of Hudson City, N. J.

DIED.

BERKEFELD.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 31, HELENE EMILIE, only child of Adolph and Rosalie Berkefeld, aged 5 months and 27 days.

COCHRAN.—At Irvington, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 29, of paralysis, EMILY B., widow of Rev. Thomas Cochran, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M., from the Third Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Craven's,) Newark, N. J. Interment at New-Providence.

DEPIERRIS.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, of pneumonia, PRISCILLA, wife of V. B. Depierris, in the 47th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 16 East 41st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DICKSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, WILLIE MILLARD, infant child of Rev. J. M. and Helen Dickson.

The funeral will be attended at the house of its parents, No. 81 Ferry-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be deposited in the receiving vault at Evergreen Cemetery.

HEGEMAN.—In Savannah, Ga., on Sunday, Dec. 30, of typhoid fever, GEORGE R. HEGEMAN, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, JULIA A., wife of Wm. R. Hall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Butler-st., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEMPSTEAD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 31, WILLIE, son of Thomas M. and Charlotte Hempstead.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at No. 241 Dean-st., without further invitation.

MOTLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, SAMUEL S. MOTLEY, in the 39th year of his age.

Friends of the family and of his brother, James M. Motley are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 West 11th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MURRAY.—At his residence in Oswego, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 30, HAMILTON MURRAY, in the 63d year of his age.

OSBORNE.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, SAMUEL OSBORNE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Samuel S. and William J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 130 Congress-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

PURDY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, of consumption, SUSANNAH W., wife of Jacob H. Purdy, and eldest daughter of Rev. David Terry.

PLACE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, LILLIE FANCHER, youngest daughter of Walter A. and M. Elizabeth Place.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 326 West 24th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

PALMER.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. M. Shaw, Mrs. SABRA PALMER, widow of the late Henry Palmer, of Springfield, Mass., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at Springfield on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SHELDON.—At Salem, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 31, DE WITT C. SHELDON, son of the late Gen. Thomas Sheldon, of Westfield, Mass.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, suddenly, at noon, CORNELIA V. E. WHEELER, only daughter of John J. and Harriette E. Wheeler, aged 13 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 155 West 36th-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., JAMES WILSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 227 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 4th inst. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

WEBB.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, GEORGE CABOT WARD, eldest son of Augustus V. C. and Sarah E. Webb, aged 4 years, 2 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Dominick-st.

OFFICIAL.—No. 111.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found in Third-street, near Avenue C, aged about forty-five years, stout built, light hair, blue eyes, long, pale face; over right temple has a scratch, and on the top of his head a cut. Dressed as follows: Faded plush cap, gray jean coat, fancy plush vest, double breast, canton flannel drawers, and gray mixed cotton and wool pants; low shoes, two socks on the right foot, blue cotton sock with white edge, and the other foot all white woolen sock. Found on the person the following articles: On left hand one glove, gray worsted blue lining, and one lavender wristlet; one pair suspenders, and an old faded worsted comforter; in pocket of pantaloons found an old wallet containing $2 21, two $1 United States bills, two five-cent stamps, and ball in pennies; also an old pocket-book containing nothing, a bag for paper, and a rag-picker's hook. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—No. 112.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Second Precinct Police Station, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, brownish gray hair, good teeth; dressed as follows: black soft felt hat, blue cloth coat, woolen vest, gray striped pants, good boots; found on the person the following articles: memorandum book, silver watch, snuff-box, $9 10 in cash. For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—No. 113.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 21, foot of Burling-slip, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, gray sandy hair, gray eyes, long face; dressed as follows: brown coat, purple vest, with black square pattern, brown, with black stripe, three pair blue and striped pants, calf leather boots, brown hickory woolen shirt, and over that blue woolen knit shirt; found on the person the following articles: in the left-hand coat pocket, handkerchief and a paper of tobacco. For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
No. 86 Cedar-st.

REMOVAL.

The publication office of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER has been removed to No. 1 Barclay-st., in the new building erected at the corner of Barclay-st. and Broadway. For the accommodation of our down-town customers, an office will be continued on William-st., one door from the corner of Pine. Advertisements and subscriptions will be received at either office.

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER is published at 2 P. M., at 2½ and at 4, and each of these editions may be found at the hour of publication at the office in Barclay-st. and also in William-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

This article is really accomplishing wonders in the removal of diseases which have proved too powerfully seated for less efficacious remedy. The cod liver gives vigor to the muscles, while the lime appears to strengthen the bones. Dr. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., has been very successful in introducing this combination into the market. His position warrants us in stating that he would not be connected with the manufacture of any article of doubtful utility, while we can assure the reader that the Cod Liver Oil and Lime can be obtained at his store in all its purity. For consumption, coughs, colds of long standing, asthma and bronchial complaints generally, it has proven itself the friend of the suffering. We would refer to the testimonials which Dr. WILBOR has received from persons of the highest respectability.

In New-York by F. C. WELLS & CO., DEMAS BARNES & CO., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

ORPHAN CHILDREN.—ABOUT 130 CHILdren, whose fathers have fallen in the late war, have a home at Flushing, L. I., where they are protected, fed, clothed and educated by a society of ladies of this City. From 90 to 100 of those children—prevented by the storm of last week from coming to the City as advertised—will meet their friends and patrons in the marble church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, also by Mrs. J. A. Fowle, and addresses are expected by Rev. Dr. Tyng, His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Drs. Hastings, Thittridge and Minging. Should the state of the weather prevent the children from coming to the City on Wednesday, the same will take place on the next evening. Services to commence promptly at 7 o'clock. All who sympathize with the children of our fallen heroes are invited to be present.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

LIFFITH LANK.

A COMPANION-PIECE TO "GRIFFITH GAUNT."

By C. H. WEBB.

Illustrated by SOL. EYTINGE, JR.

DECIDEDLY THE BEST THING OF THE SEASON.

In paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

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A PATRIOTIC NEW YEAR'S GIFT.
THE TRIBUTE BOOK;
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION,
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.
Illustrated with one hundred and fifty engravings from designs by the following eminent artists:
DARLEY, NAST, WHITNEY, CARY, HITCHCOCK, PENN, WHITE, HOGAN, STEPHENS, HENNESSY, HOWARD, HOWLAND, SHEARMAN, HOCHSTEIN, BILLINGS, WILL, HOPPIN, HOWS, McNEVIN, CHAPMAN, MOLENAN, LUMLEY, WAND, EYTINGE, HERRICK.

One volume, Royal 8vo, beautifully printed on tinted paper, bound in Turkey Morocco, gilt sides and edges, $15, carefully packed and sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

"During the war, two powers worked hand in hand in providing the means necessary to its prosecution: the Government, by its organized efforts, raised men, supplied food, arms, and other necessaries; but, with a constancy, vigilance and faithfulness unequaled in the history of voluntary efforts, and with an organization as perfect as that of the Government itself, the women of America labored to provide a fund whose purpose was to supply deficiencies, to make up whatever, anywhere, should be lacking to save the precious lives of our soldiers, to comfort them when wounded or sick, to provide for the poor Unionists of the South—in short, to act as a kind of Providence, doing what official men could not do, stepping in where 'red tape'—much and often wrongfully abused—dropped the soldier, and carrying him and his on in comfort and security.

It is the history of his immense work which Mr. Goodrich has endeavored to write and to illustrate. It was well to do this at once, while the story was still fresh; while he could speak with the women and men who took a part in it, and could pick up on the ground the incidents and sketches which form the life of such a story, and will give it character, and show the manner and style of our days to those who come after us.

He has done the work faithfully and successfully in his 'Tribute Book'—about which there is everything to praise. He prints in his pages a great roll of honor, the names of those who contributed in different directions to organize funds, and who directed their distribution; and with this list, which forms only a small part of the history of the different Sanitary and other Fairs, he has interwoven a great mass of interesting and characteristic incident, which shows curiously how original and peculiarly American was the manner in which the seventy millions were raised; how all alike, rich and poor, high and humble, took part in the work; how thoroughly and entirely it engaged the hearts of our people and enlisted their ingenuity."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"It commemorates the noblest features of a great struggle, waged for a noble cause; it treats points only touched by general writers; it gives prominence to glorious facts half hidden, and will be permanently prized on every drawing-room table where it may be laid.

No more desirable work can be secured for presentation at the coming Holidays, nor any so well calculated to encourage patriotism and philanthropy. The whole constitutes a thoroughly American book, which deserves preservation."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"It is issued in a style of elegance that is unapproachable, a book that is to give to posterity, in a form deserving the great topic, an idea of the patriotic service of devotion to their country, and self-sacrifice for principle, of the loyal States during the years of the late war.

A rare and wonderful record is it of hope, and trust, and industry, working to promote the end believed in, faith in the attainment of which never for a moment varied in any heart that received the cause as the cause of Right, and felt that Providence was working through busy fingers and earnest minds in the accomplishment of its designs."—*Boston Saturday Gazette.*

"This remarkable book, this record of munificence and self-sacrifice, is unquestionably one of the most elaborate productions ever issued in this country. To all who have been connected with the Sanitary and charitable enterprises of the war, the "Tribute" will be a history most desirable for them to own and prize."—*Boston Transcript.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Booksellers and Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 161 Times Office.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—THE delegates elected for the year 1867 are requested to meet at headquarters THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for organization.

R. S. ASTEN, Chairman Executive Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 6 NEW-ST.,

Stock Exchange Building,

NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (E. D.) Office No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division), held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published for the information of parties interested in the trust.

Whereas, The Trustees are specifically directed by the trust agreement to pay, on the first of January, "to the owners of preferred certificates," interest at the rate of seven per cent. in money in case such payment can be made "without serious damage or prejudice to the requirements of the trust," otherwise in further preferred certificates;" and

Whereas, The road and property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are advertised to be sold on the ninth of January, 1867, under the decree of the United States Court in the foreclosure suit, in consummation of which sale there will become due and payable to sundry parties named in said decree, an amount of money estimated at $300,000; and

Whereas, The rebuilding of the Great Miami Bridge, and the repairing of the other damage to the road caused by the flood in September last, cannot be delayed without permanent injury to the business and interests of the road; and

Whereas, The Trustees have hitherto collected from the Receiver in payment for first-mortgage coupons belonging to the trust the means whereby they have been enabled heretofore to pay the interest on the preferred certificates in money, but are now unable so to procure the means for the payment of the interest due on the first of January next, owing to the imperative demands upon the Receiver by the road as aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the interest due on preferred certificates on the 1st of January instant, be paid in further preferred certificates to the persons or their legal representatives, on that day, owning the same, and on their request, as provided in the trust agreement: such further preferred certificates to be ready for delivery on and after the 25th day of January, 1867; and inasmuch as the transfer books have been closed for an unusual time, that persons so owning preferred certificates not already standing in their names on the books of the Trustees, be requested to present the same in evidence of the ownership and for record without delay.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19, 1866.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia are hereby notified that coupons falling due after August last will be paid on demand as expressed on their face. Those payable in New-York at the National Bank of the Republic; those payable in Savannah at the Central Railroad Bank; these payable in Augusta at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company, and those payble at the State Treasury, as conditioned.

Some bonds of the State, issued in 1844, have the coupons not signed. A section of the code of Georgia (872) forbids the payment of these coupons unless accompanied by the bond to which they belong and detached therefrom at the Treasury. Persons holding these are, therefore, notified that henceforth the law will be strictly followed, and no unsigned coupon will be paid except detached in presence of the Treasurer.

Another section of the code authorizes the Treasurer to sign the coupons to these bonds whenever they may be presented at the Treasury, and the coupons may thereafter be paid unaccompanied by the bond from which they have been cut. By order of His Excellency,

CHAS. J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867.

WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2, 1867, the following-named coupons due on that day will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the purchase of the Elgin and State Line Railroad. Both of said classes of bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock.

Transfer-books will be closed, according to by-laws of the Company, from the 28th inst. to the 16th of January, 1867, inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.

(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, General Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE CITY of San Francisco, due in New-York 1st January next, will be paid in coin at the Agency of the Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.

LEES & WALLER.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:

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T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President [illegible] Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New-York
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 62 Wall-st.,

Buy and sell all the Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission; loan on marketable collaterals; allow interest on deposits subject to sight draft, and transact a general Banking business. Special attention given to orders from other places.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers.

Chicago City, "Municipal."
Chicago City, "Water Loan."
Chicago City, "Tunnel."
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Alabama State 8 per cents., "new issue."
Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad Company.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip.

DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD coupons due Jan. 1, 1867.

Will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.

ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO. No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT AT a recent meeting of the Directors, they resolved to discontinue all agency business, and all risks taken at the agencies have been reissued in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The Company will hereafter devote itself exclusively to a City business.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next., at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES KYDD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.

H. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.

GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the MCARTHUR MINING COMPANY, for the election of seven Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 458 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due first proximo, will be paid on and after 1st January, 1867, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CONVEX WEAVING COMPANY.—ONE hundred shares for sale. Address Box No. 2,203 Post-office, stating price.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

VERMILYE &

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107	107½	June, 7-30	104¾	105
Coupon, 1881	107½	107¾	July, 7-30	104⅝	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	106	106½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 " new, '65	103⅞	104	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113⅜
10-40 Registered	99⅜	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅝
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅜
Gold	132⅜	132⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110⅛
August, 7-30	105	105⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

buy and sell, at most liberal rates,

GOVERNMENT BONDS

of all issues.

Gold, seven-thirty compound interest notes and coupons bought and sold. Bankers' accounts received on favorable terms. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and gold promptly executed.

TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid free from Government tax, on presentation at the banking house of Turner Brothers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

GEO. L. BECKER, President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Everett Petroleum Company will be held at the office of Mr. H. J. BAKER, No. 215 Pearl-street, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1867, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 20, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board,

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED ITS usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per cent., and an extra dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent. all free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

G. M. WILLETT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The usual semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Jan. 2, 1867. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 2d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.

WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have delared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 2d day of January.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office, in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT, on the capital stock from the net earnings of the month of November, payable at their office Jan. 3, 1867. Transfer-books closed from the 29th of December to Jan. 4, 1867.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on 5th January next. The transfer-books will close on 26th inst. and reopen on 5th January, 1867.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.

By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND WOOD PLANER, with tongue and groover, in running order. Address STEEL & CLARK, New Hartford, Conn.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON. No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.

THEODORE B. STOUT,
PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Mott, James K. Mott, William C. Hyde and Isaac R. VanDuzer under the firm name of MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

John Mott is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Signed JOHN MOTT.
JAMES K. MOTT.
WILLIAM C. HYDE.
ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

John Mott and James K. Mott have associated with themselves Edward M. Losee, William A. McKee and Augustus Losee, under the firm name of MOTT BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the importing and jobbing of woolens, &c., at No. 116 Duane-st.

Signed JOHN MOTT.
JAMES K. MOTT.
EDWARD M. LOSEE.
WILLIAM A. MCKEE.
AUGUSTUS LOSEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer have associated with themselves Melancthon C. Hyde and Joseph P. Skillman, and will continue the jobbing and importing of goods for men's wear, under the firm of HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. The place of business will hereafter be published.

Signed WILLIAM C. HYDE.
ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.
MELANCTHON C. HYDE.
JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to sign in liquidation.

(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN,
HENRY I. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KETCHAM,
HENRY I. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to No. 62 Broadway, (office of Messrs. Patchen Bros.,) and will continue the Stock Commission business.

E. F. PATCHEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BENNETT & VAIL expired by its own limitation Dec. 31, 1866.

(Signed) JAMES G. BENNETT,
DAVID D. VAIL.

JAMES G. BENNETT having associated with himself Mr. GEORGE E. SLOCUM and Mr. STEPHEN K. FOWLER, will continue the importing and jobbing of hosiery, gloves and Yankee notions at the new store, No. 76 Franklin-st., under the firm name of BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER.

(Signed) JAMES G. BENNETT,
GEO. E. SLOCUM.
STEPHEN K. FOWLER.

DAVID D. VAIL has associated with himself Mr. W. K. CLARE and Mr. J. H. SAYRE in the foreign commission business, at No. 56 Walker-st., under the firm name of CLARE, VAIL & SAYRE.

(Signed) W. K. CLARE,
DAVID D. VAIL,
J. H. SAYRE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm name or style of BAKER, VAIL & CLARE, for transacting the wholesale Fish, Provision and Commission business, at Nos. 172 and 174 Reade-st., Nos. 301 and 303 Washington-st., City of New York. The names of the partners are as follows: D. KELLOGG BAKER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, JOSEPH W. VAIL and CHARLES A. CLARK, who reside in the City of New-York, are the general partners, and TALLMADGE BAKER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, is the special partner; and the said special partner contributes ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash to the capital of said business. The time when said partnership commences is the 1st of January, 1867, and terminates on the 31st of December 1869.

D. KELLOGG BAKER,
JOSEPH W. VAIL, } General
CHARLES A. CLARK. } Partners.
TALLMADGE BAKER, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HARDY & GUTHREY, terminates this day, by limitation and by mutual consent.

Either party may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

HENRY C. HARDY,
JNO. G. GUTHREY.

HENRY C. HARDY, No. 62 Wall-st., member New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, will continue to buy and sell stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., ON COMMISSION ONLY.

Orders respectfully invited and executed faithfully. Domestic exchange collected.

I beg leave to recommend my friend and late partner, Mr. HARDY, to the continued confidence of all my personal friends who may have dealings in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c.

JNO. G. GUTHREY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and name of JONES, POOLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either of the partners being authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. W. JONES,
SHERIDAN POOLE,
JOSEPH L. ROBBINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and name of SHERIDAN POOLE & CO., and will continue the former business of JONES, POOLE & CO., at No. 298 Broadway, where the books of the old firm will be kept.

SHERIDAN POOLE,
JOSEPH L. ROBBINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED, JNO. H. SCOTT (formerly firm of BARTON & SCOTT) and WM. NEWTON WOODCOCK, (late firm of MARSH BROTHERS & CO.,) have formed a copartnership under the firm name of WM. NEWTON WOODCOCK & CO., for the purchasing and importation of cutlery, steel and general Sheffield and Birmingham hardware.

Their place of business (for the present) will be No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

JOHN H. SCOTT.
WM. N. WOODCOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a limited copartnership, under the firm of HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway.

JOSIAH HEDDEN.
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER,
ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO.

HENRY G THOMPSON.
REUNE MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO copartnership Mr. EDGAR POOL, from Ohio, with an additional cash capital of $50,000. The style of the firm will be hereafter SCHWEITZER, GRAEF & POOL.

SCHWEITZER & GRAEF, No. 35 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF GREEN & SPRINGER, stevedores, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party in future will transact business on their own account.

GEORGE GREEN,
WM. I. SPRINGER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BAKER & VAIL expires this day by limitation.

TALLMADGE BAKER,
D. KELLOGG BAKER,
JOSEPH W. VAIL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LITCHFIELD & DOYLE is dissolved by the death of Jno. E. Doyle. The business will be continued by JAS. H. LITCHFIELD, at the old stand, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Jan. 1, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.

VAN WART & McCOY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. J. F. BUNCE RETIRES FROM the firm of CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., this day. The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of CONNOR & BUNCE.

E. S. CONNOR,
JAS. R. BUNCE.

JAN. 1, 1867.

JAMES CASSIDY ASSOCIATES WITH him A. B. BLASHFIELD. The tea business will be continued at the old stand under the firm of CASSIDY & CO., No. 135 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business.

Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO.

HENRY W. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

HARRY E. DODGE AND GEO. C. CLARK are admitted as members of our firm from this date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHŒNIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

BABCOCK & CO., Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. HOWARD M. GILES is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

CARTER, STEWART & CO.

MR. CASIMIR THORON HAS BEEN admitted as partner in our firm from this date.

F. COUSINERY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.

F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation.

JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st.

JOHN BLOODGOOD,
JOHN D. SLAYBACK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.

JAN. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
AARON BRINKERHOFF,
GEO. S. PHILLIPS,
ANDRES W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at No. 324 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

JAN. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
AARON BRINKERHOFF,
CHAS. F. BRINKERHOFF.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES expires this day, by its own limitation.

DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES, No. 28 Beaver-st.

DEC. 31, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of BILLINGE, HERRICK & HOUGHTALING, expires this day by limitation.

HENRY S. BILLINGE,
BYRON D. HERRICK,
DAVID H. HOUGHTALING.

Dec. 31, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the revised statutes of the State of New York, and the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereto.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HERRICK & HOUGHTALING, and the place of business the City of New-York, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of Teas.

That the names of the general and special partners, and their residences are as follows: BYRON D. HERRICK, of the City of New-York, and DAVID H. HOUGHTALING, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners; and that THOMAS H. BOND, of the City of New Haven, State of Connecticut, is the special partner.

That said special partner, THOMAS H. BOND, has contributed thirty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of said partnership, and that said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1869.

BYRON D. HERRICK, } General
DAVID H. HOUGHTALING, } Partners.
THOMAS H. BOND, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF O. F. HAWLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

CHRISTOPHER CORLEY,
O. F. HAWLEY,
D. A. YOUNGS,
W. H. WRIGHT.

O. F. HAWLEY and W. H. WRIGHT have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of O. F. HAWLEY & CO., and will continue the manufacture of packing boxes at Nos. 40 and 42 Gold-st., and lumber dealers at the foot of West 12th-st.

O. F. HAWLEY,
WM. H. WRIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

D. ADDISON YOUNGS and CHRISTOPHER CORLEY have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of YOUNGS & CORLEY, and will continue the business of manufacturing packing boxes at No. 128 Church-st.

D. ADDISON YOUNGS,
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.

NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.

LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. B. DURFEE retiring from business.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
J. W. BIGELOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN.
J. W. BIGELOW,
JOS. T. LOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. HAWKINS,
R. F. YELVERTON,
JOS. H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st.

J. S. HAWKINS,
JOHN G. GUTHREY,
JOS. H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

Messrs. E. R. SAWYER & CO. will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK is this day dissolved by limitation.

Either partner will sign in liquidation.

OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
JONAS CLARK,
ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CO., for the continuation of the hat, cap and straw goods business.

OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of McKIM BROTHERS & CO., is hereby dissolved by the withdrawal from the firm of Mr. JOHN H. McKIM, of Baltimore.

(Signed) HASLET McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The other members of the late firm have formed a copartnership, and have associated with them as a partner Mr. JOHN A. McKIM. They will continue the banking and commission stock business as heretofore at No. 62 Wall-st., under the former name of McKIM BROTHERS & CO.

(Signed) HASLETT McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM,
JOHN A. McKIM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st.

C. C. PUFFER,
A. V. DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY formed by HENRY G. FISK, THOMAS R. CLARK and THOMAS J. FLAGG, for the purpose of importing and manufacturing men's furnishing goods, at No. 58 White-st., under the style of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm name of WM. MEAD, JR. & CO.

WILLIAM MEAD, JR.,
ROBERT W. NEWBERY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. No. 24 Cliff-st.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of HART & PURCELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner has the right to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

BENJ. HART,
C. W. PURCELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

EDWARD H. CARLE BECOMES A partner this day with us in the wholesale drug business, which will be continued as heretofore under the same firm.

CARLE & STRONG.

NEW-YORK, 1st Month, 1st, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE H. MARVIN is this day admitted a member of our firm.

C. R. MARVIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE T. SWITZER IS THIS day admitted as partner in our firm.

LEWIS SWITZER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM name of F. E. VON HORSBEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. E. VON HORSBEN.

No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED as partners in our house ALEXANDER MURDOCH and ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.

ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of LIVINGSTON & BOWDOIN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission and Brokerage business.

CARROLL LIVINGSTON,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. No. 67 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.

MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

WALTER W. CONCKLIN. President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC J. SMITH, President.

WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,552,158 19.

S. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—ANSON BLAKE, plaintiff, against SUSAN W. WINSLOW, as executrix of or trustee under the last will and testament of Hubbard Winslow, deceased, and in her own right, EDWARD H. WINSLOW, WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, KENELM WINSLOW, as trustees under the last will and testament of the said Hubbard Winslow, deceased; and, also, in their own right, HELEN A. WINSLOW, wife of the said Edward H. Winslow, EDWARD WINSLOW and HELEN WINSLOW, only children of the said Edward H. Winslow; EDWARD WARREN and ANNA W. WARREN, his wife; FANNY WARREN and EDNA WARREN children of the said Anna W. Warren; ADELINE W. BYINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, severally above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Post-office Buildings, Montague-place, near Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 22, 1866.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

dec6-law6mTh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 A SPECIAL PARTNER wanted with the above amount, by a hardware house three years established. Address Box No. 2,585 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A PRODUCING oil well. For particulars, address Box No. 5,312 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $31 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY......Jan. 5
CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY......Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY......Jan. 12
ETNA.........WEDNESDAY......Jan. 16
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......Jan. 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE........GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA......BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE........GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.........Jan. 28 | MONDAY.........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.........Dec. 19
PALMYRA.........Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON...SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS...SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander sails Jan. 12.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE will follow on Saturday, Jan. 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R. on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow Jan. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the cargo of the steamer ANDALUSIA will be sent forward by the GRANADA, to sail on Jan. 1, and by the SARAGOSSA, on Jan. 5. Shippers will take notice and act accordingly.
ARTHUR LEARY.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 10.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 30.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $334 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 28 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—The steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.

The advertisement calling for proposals for oil, dated Dec. 15, 1866, having been found to contain an error, has been corrected as below, viz: the words "sperm" and "lard" in lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, are omitted, leaving it to the option of bidders to propose for either kind of oil.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1867, for supplying the light-house establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Lard Oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery, in each case, must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 2d day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 16th day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of June, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received, at the same time, for ten thousand (10,000) gallons of Colza Oil or Lard Oil, in two lots of five thousand (5,000) gallons each, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1867.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subject to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard, or colza; the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "*Proposals for Oil for Light-houses,*" and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United Sates.

By order of the Light-house Board,
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD. Used by first-class hotels; by all intelligent families; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 315 Centre-st.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson and Co. have been phrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—Situated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—as the owner is going to Europe.—The splendid brown-stone front house on the corner of First-place and Court-st., with two extra lots of ground and a brick stable attached; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also, five small brick houses, situate on 8th-st., near 5th-av., which will be sold cheap, they belonging to the same owner.

For further particulars apply to
S. HONDLOW,
Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn,
or
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome sts., with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward; possession May 1. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.

Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st.; possession May 1.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT FIFTY FEET front on the south side of Houston-st., only 153 feet west of Broadway, and opposite the new building temporarily erected on the late St. Thomas Church property. This is a choice permanent location for a first-class marble building, commanding a good view of Broadway, and is in a section that will be rapidly improved. The old buildings thereon, alone will pay a good interest on the price. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent,
THOMAS J. STEWART.

FOR SALE—NO. 77 MOTT-ST., 27x100, AND rear of lot No. 75 Mott-st., 18-8x39-6. The entire premises covered by brick buildings three stories high, now used as a steam cracker bakery, and well adapted for general manufacturing purposes. Along with the premises or separately, will be sold the 20-horse power steam engine therein, with hoisting apparatus and machinery all complete. Premises 100 feet from Canal-st. Inquire on premises and of BOVEE & TAYLOR, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A good cart horse, blanket and head-stall for $50; the horse is not sound, but is suitable for work in the country, and is sold for want of use. For hauling dirt or general work about a place he will answer as well as a horse costing much more money. Apply to CHARLES W. WHITNEY, White Plains, N. Y., or No. 142 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE "HOUSE SAVINGS BANK" will build neat Cottages in the vicinity of New-York, costing about $1,500, which will be sold to occupants, giving the purchaser the privilege of paying for the same by installments. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., recently frescoed and painted; in perfect order; elegantly and tastefully furnished; possession immediately. A small place at Flushing, $7,000. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, extra wide and deep house, No. 230 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; price $60,000; vacant lots in the rear adjoining this property can be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 18, 20, 22, and 24 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession; price $35-000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE MILES FROM CITY Hall, 36 acres of land, good buildings, close to depot; hourly communication; extremely desirable. Apply to JOHN K. SHEPPARD, Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY FOR SALE, one hour from City; will accommodate 20 boarders, 100 scholars. Possession Feb. 1. Price $13,000. GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 53 WEST 25TH-ST., A FOUR-story, brown-stone house; price $22,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A PARLOR STORE, WITH ELEGANT show windows; also basement store, with adjoining rooms, 25x90 splendidly fitted up; also one suite of rooms and two single rooms, with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, 107 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE—A FINE CORNER PROPERTY ON Union-square; also, for sale and lease, desirable property on Broadway, between Duane and 14th sts., embracing several corners. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A house beautifully situated in 83th-st., on the Hudson River, until May 1. To a desirable party the rent would be very low. Address A. E., Box 1,957 Post-office

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES A building and lot on University-place, near 12th-st., 31x100 feet; may be altered to suit lessee. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A NEAT-ly furnished house in a first-class neighborhood, for a family of three persons; possession immediately; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Answers to this advertisement must state full particulars of location, otherwise they cannot receive attention. Address F. J. P., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF three, about four unfurnished rooms, in a house with a respectable family; west of 3d-av., between 10th and 50th sts.; will pay a liberal rent. Address G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD locality, until May 1, 1867. Apply to J. C. FARGO, No. 124 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH lessons at 137 W. 12th-st., in a French family; nicely furnished rooms to let; first-class board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A MARRIED LADY, HAVING A PLEASANT floor, would take as boarder a room-mate, a respectable person, whose calling might keep her from home during the day; references exchanged. Address Mrs. G. C. SMITH, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AT FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER OF Frankfort and William sts., 250 rooms. A great reduction in price. A room to yourself, 35 or 50 cents per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY OBTAIN front room and bed-room on second or third floor, with board, at No. 48 Clinton-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, front room on the second story, with fire, gas and good attendance; $9 per week; No. 104 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 666 6th-av., bet. 38th and 39th.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:

WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THE GAMBART SALE OF PICTURES.

Comprising a large and highly valuable collection of the most desirable pictures in this country, recently imported, and now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Studio Building, as above, the most valuable collection of pictures disposed of by auction this season. Among other celebrated artists will be found the following, viz.:

Gerome, Meissonier, Duverger,
Ed. Frere, Baugniet, Coomans,
Plassan, Koller, C. Springer,
Schlessinger, Ruiperez, De Jonghe,
Antigna, Le Poittevin, Lambinet,
La Salle, Verboeckhoven, Bourger,
Alma Tadema, A. Achenbach, Jules Noel, and others.

The above collection will remain on exhibition at the above Studio, until the sale, free, and also three evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867,
at 7½ o'clock,

An invoice of European Original Cabinet Pictures, by celebrated and favorite artists, just received, and never before exhibited, comprising several fine Water-Color Drawings; in all, about 100 pictures of great merit, consisting of the works of

Troyon, David, Pecrus,
Diaz, Escosura, Pons,
De Camps, Niewenhuys, Corot,
Gues, Mathieu, C. Hue,
De Dreux, Fauvelet, C. Jacque,
Chaplin, Brissot, Couturier,
Meissonier, Rosier, Ribot,
Lambinet, Noel, L'infant De Metz,
Gustave Doré, Cortes, Dupre.

They will be open for exhibition on and after Friday, Jan. 5, day and evening, to time of sale.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms No. 910 Broadway.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—By order of M. L. Harris, Esq., Collector of the Eighth District, we will expose for sale THIS DAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
25,000 cigars and 300 cigar boxes.
ALSO,
at 12 o'clock M., an invoice of misses' and children's hats of the most fashionable styles.
SNELLING & ADAMS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 2 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 318 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 ⅞ feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 15 feet on Reade-st.

Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, three rosewood pianos, two mahogany pianos, rosewood parlor furniture, mirrors, fancy goods, marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, carpets, oil cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COLORED HOME.

The Board of Managers of the Colored Home on 65th-st. and 1st-av. gratefully acknowledge the following donations, received since July last, through the hands of Mrs. Henry T. Darran, Mrs. Jerome C. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Blatchford and Mrs. Mary D. Culbertson, which has been applied to the renovation of the drug-office, painting the fences, roofs, and all the outside wood-work of the institution, and to arranging the laundry.

DEC. 31, 1866.

CASH.—Mrs. Anna C. Tatum, $25; Wheeler & Wilson, $10; A. T. Stewart, $10; Van Dusen, Lochman & Co., $10; S. Bonnel, Jr., $5; A. T. Stout & Co., $5; Tyler & Co., $5; Cash, $5; T. Weddle, $1; Winthrop S. Gilman, $25; Col. Harper, $5; Mrs. Alfred Underhill, $5; Miss Charlotte Elliot, $3; Mrs. Sarah E. Church, $2; D. Bidwell, $2; Robert M. Oliphant, $20; S. H. Minor, $1; Edward Tatum, $10; Benjamin Tatham, $5; H. B. Claflin, $50; Ed. S. Jaffray, $10; George Bliss, $25; Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., $10; Cash, $2; Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, $25; Adams & Co., $5; Cash, $5; Cash from four persons, $5 each, $20; Cash, $2; J. B. Cornell, $10; N. Norris Halsted $25; Anna F. Tabor, $25; Samuel Willets, $25; Hiram Merritt, $5; A Friend, $5; John Steward, $25; R. Hoe, $10; Mrs. The. Strang, $2; Miss Lawson, $10; Mrs. Thomas N. Dale, $10; A. G. P. Stokes, $25; A. K. E., $5; Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, $25; O. S. V. Roosevelt, $78; Mrs. James Brown, $100; David Hoadley, $10; Mrs. Horace Holden, $20; Mrs. James Boorman, $25; E. P., $2; Cash from a Lady, $5; Guy Richards, $10; Mrs. L. C. Clark, $10; Mrs. Daniel Bacon, $5; Cyrus W. Loder, $25; Wm. Alex. Smith, $20; John Henry McKee, $100; J. B. Chittenden $25.

DONATIONS IN ARTICLES.—A. B. Sands & Co., drugs worth, $13 28; James S. Aspinwall, drugs worth $16; Ward, Close & Co., drugs worth $9 10; Fraser, Lee & Co., drugs worth $13 25; E. F. Reinold, drugs worth $3; Jeremiah Quinlan, druggist glassware, $23 70; Hagerty Brothers, druggist glassware, $26; American Tract Society, (Boston House,) books, $20; Wilcox & Gibbs, a sewing machine, $56; J. Close & Co., 25 pounds chrome green; Raynold, Batt & Co., 100 pounds white lead; F. Devoe & Co., 50 pounds Venetian red in oil; Baxter & Co., 100 pounds putty; Hall, Bradley & Co., 100 pounds ochre in oil, 100 pounds brown zinc, 10 pounds lamp black; F. W. & E. Leggett, 100 pounds white lead; Union White Lead Company, 100 pounds white lead; Bradley & Smith, 6 extra paint brushes, 6 assorted sash tools; Jessup & Son, 10 gallons spirits turpentine; Judd Oil Company, 20 gallons linseed oil; Robert Colgate & Son, 200 pounds white lead; Jessup & Childs, 200 pounds brown zinc; Wadsworth & Sanger, 100 pounds yellow ochre; Banker & Carpenter, 25 pounds green paint; Doremus & Nixon, 210 yards sheeting. Whole amount of donations of articles valued at $448 80. Whole amount of cash donations, $1,068. Total, $1,491 80.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RISTORI.—FRIDAY.—CAMMA.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director and Lessee, J. GRAU.
Last but one of the RISTORI NIGHTS before the departure of Mme. Ristori and her company for the West.
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA OF
CAMMA.

CARD.—Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that all the necessary arrangements for the production of Montanelli's celebrated tragedy of CAMMA are completed, and its first production in America will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

In announcing the tragedy of CAMMA the Director calls attention to the fact that this dramatic work was expressly written for MADAME RISTORI, and was produced in ALL THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS; its success was marked with the highest distinction by the critics; the character of CAMMA was pronounced one of her grandest personations.

MONDAY, LAST RISTORI NIGHT.
THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st.; Branch Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. General admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra, $3; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; Dress Circle, $2.
SATURDAY, RISTORI MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI—(Only appearance this season.)
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 3, MARY STUART.
ADELAIDE RISTORI
In her great role of MARY STUART.
Ticket office, Brooklyn Academy and 112 & 114 B'way, N.Y.

RISTORI MATINEE—MARY STUART.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director and Lessee, J. GRAU.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock,
RISTORI MATINEE for the LAST TIME.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART.
Admission to all parts of the house, $2. Private Boxes will be secured at their usual price.

EDWIN BOOTH—WINTER GARDEN.
Reserved seats in orchestra and balcony for sale at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading Room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.............WM. WHEATLEY
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTIETH GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle...............$1
Family Circle...............50
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL.—FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF MADAME RISTORI.
TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.

Mr. L. F. Harrison has the honor to announce that, having effected an engagement with Mr. J. Grau and MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, he will have the honor of presenting her at her FIRST GRAND RECITATION, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in ITALIAN and FRENCH.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' full Orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.

The price of admission will be
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 3, at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

GRAND SUCCESS—SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
STEINWAY HALL.
MR. KENNEDY,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST,
will give one more, and the last entertainment, on
FRIDAY EVENING,
Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Kennedy will sing the following pieces:
"Oh! Why left I My Hame;" "My Boy Tammy;" "There's Nae Luck aboot the House;" "My Nannie Awa;" "The Flowers of the Forest."
THE LAST WORDS OF MARMION.
"Green Grow the Rushes O;" "Auld Lang Syne," &c.
Miss Kennedy will preside at the piano.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1867,
DON GIOVANNI.
Box office open at the Theatre daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................Director
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
at 2½ o'clock, for the accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be presented a diversified array of
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRC
introducing the beautiful and intrepid artist,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY.
together with
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, CLOWNS AND ACROBATS
attached to the New-York Circus. To conclude with a
COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 13th-st.
The best in all respects.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.

For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

Rev. Dr. DAMMANN, of Hameln, near the City of Hanover, begs leave to inform parents in the United States who may desire to have their sons educated in Germany, that he offers most excellent advantages for that purpose. Young gentlemen are prepared for either the Universities, a commercial life or admission to the mining schools, several of which are situated near by in the Hartz Mountains. Further information can be obtained from Mr. WM. H. DANNAT, No. 82 Fifth-ave., New-York.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REDUCTION IN TERMS—GOLDSMITH'S book-keeping, penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway. HALF PRICES

Will be charged for a short time only. The attention of young men is especially directed to the opportunity. Circulars at the Institute.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP secured at one-half the usual rates during holiday week at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway; a rare opportunity.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO GET a few pupils in drawing, water colors or oil painting. Lessons will be given at the residence of the pupil. Address H. J. SEATON, Station D, Bible-house.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders.

MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of Italian, will begin a course of oral tuition on Jan. 14, at No. 208 6th-av. Circulars obtained at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY — ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for boys. The Winter term will commence Jan. 3. Two vacancies.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A.M.

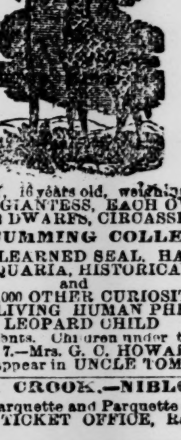
$40 TO $50—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION TEN weeks, under 10; piano, $10; no extras; City references. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL WEEK.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING, AT 7¾,
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA,
together with the romantic drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
AFTERNOON, AT 2,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
and the laughable piece of
TRYING IT ON.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,



A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
AND
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the original TOPSY, will appear in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BLACK CROOK.—NIBLO'S.
Choice seats in parquette and Parquette circle for sale at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading Room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Grand Concert of the Five Points Mission School, given at Steinway Hall, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, led by Miss Emma Case, Pianist. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. One of Chickering's celebrated grand pianos will be used on the occasion. Tickets 50 cents—may be had at Samuel Dyas, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Sawyer & Thompson's, Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay; S. H. Clark, No. 67 Fulton-av.; Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton-av., corner Gallatin-place, and at the office of the Academy on the day of the concert.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.—OLYMPIC.
Reserved seats in orchestra for sale at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading Room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIFTH BEETHOOVEN MATINEE,
FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Season tickets, $5.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT
PAINTING,
"THE STORM
IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition at the branch office of the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
OPENED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!!!
No. 653 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CHICKERING'S.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
FREE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CENDRILLON—NEW-YORK THEATRE
Reserved seats in orchestra for sale at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading Room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
The great Polynational Mimic,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

AT THE M. E. CHURCH IN 18TH-ST., near 8th-av., will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, the Christmas anniversary exercises of the Sunday-school, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Three Little Kittens, Dr. Wisepate, &c., &c.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MUSICAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, OF the highest musical attainments as an amateur, would give a course of lessons in style and execution to a proficient soprano or contralto, simply as a source of entertainment to himself. Address H., Box No. 90, Station D.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 94 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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NO. 256.—MRS. BORDER, KNOWN 22 YEARS in this City, for giving true information, can be consulted at No. 256 Bowery.

NO. 256.—MRS. BORDER GIVES REVELA-tions on business, love affairs, marriage, absent friends, law-suits, sickness, &c., &c., at No. 256 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, Jan. 3,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the second time this season in his great role of
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III.
Richmond....................Mr. Barton Hill
Lady Anne....................Mme. M. Scheller
Elizabeth....................Miss Ida V
FRIDAY, Jan. 4,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
BOOTH AND DAWISON
as
OTHELLO and IAGO,
being the only opportunity which can be offered of witnessing a performance destined to find "an abiding home in dramatic story."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1867.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LOW PRICES.
Admission to all parts of the Theatre, FIFTY CENTS.
Family Circle, THIRTY CENTS.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
TWO GLORIOUS PLAYS.
The magnificent spectacular drama,
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN
with its SPLENDID SCENERY, THRILLING TABLEAUX, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, &c.
Widely pronounced one of the most effective representations known to the New-York stage.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
as RENO DE PARDILLON,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
MISS THERESA WOOD,
YOUNG AMERICA, GRAND CHORUS.
To be followed by the very popular and laughable Irish farce,
THE IRISH LION.
REMEMBER, great reduction of prices to all parts of the theatre. Admission to Dress Circle, Parquette, and Balcony
FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats, twenty-five cents extra. Orchestra chairs, One Dollar.
FAMILY CIRCLE, THIRTY CENTS.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the Theatre 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING,
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
THE PACHA'S PETS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. THOMAS WARD.

OURS.—WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Choice seats in orchestra and dress circle for sale at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading Room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Continued success of the most marvelous feat of modern times, THE HEAD IN THE AIR.
MULTUM IN PARVO and other miracles, every evening at 8. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2; doors open at 1½; children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
First week of the great novelty of the season,
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. BUDWORTH in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
"THE ONLY LEON in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"THE GREAT KELLY in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"LITTLE MAC in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"NELSE SEYMOUR in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN ALLEN in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"SAM PRICE in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN OBERIST in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—THE WASHINGTON TWINS, born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair legs; also the head and right arm of Prof. St. the murderer of the Deering family, together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, and Natural History—all of which are illustrated daily by Lectures and Microscopic Views, at the New-York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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Choice seats in orchestra for sale at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading Room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings at 8 o'clock.
New classes are now forming.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT
Will arrest suffering and pain, and quickly cure the worst cases of burns, scalds, gathered breasts, sore nipples, piles, rheumatism, chilblains, corns, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 157 Chatham-st. Give it a trial at once.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

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N. B.—See Dr. CORBETT'S diplomas in his office as member of the New-York Medical College and Royal College Surgeons, London.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

First Annual Report to the Governor of the State.

Former Condition of the City Unveiled.

Struggles of the Board for Sanitary Improvement.

The Tenement-House System Described.

THE CHOLERA OF LAST SUMMER.

The Science of Hygiene Triumphantly Vindicated.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature which created the Metropolitan Board of Health, the Board has just transmitted to the Governor its first annual report. From advance sheets furnished us we present the following interesting synopsis of its contents:

The Metropolitan Sanitary District comprises the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the County of Queens. With the organization of the Board the public is familiar.

It is interesting to trace the reduction of the mortality, as civilization has advanced. In Geneva the average length of life is now forty-five years. In 1833, and the ten years previous, it was forty years and five months. Two hundred years ago the average period of life in that city and Canton was only twenty-one years. MARC D'ESPINE, a celebrated authority, shows that in Geneva, from A. D. 1500 to A. D. 1600, the probable length of life was five years, and in the suceeding century eleven years, and at the close of the next century, from 1700 to 1800, it was thirty-two years.

The death-rate in the most populous city of the world has decreased as sanitary measures have been adopted, the prevalence of epidemic diseases occasionally occurring to prevent the dimunition from year to year. The same dimunition of the mortality is noticed in American cities, with the exception of New-York.

In Boston, 1855, the mortality was 1 in 39; in Boston, 1863, the mortality was 1 in 41; in Providence, 1861, the mortality was 1 in 36; in Providence, since [illegible], the mortality was 1 in 43 to 57. The present mortality of London is 1 in 45; Liverpool, 1 in 44; Philadelphia, 1 in 44 to 57.

DEATH-RATE—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, 1810 TO 1865.

1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845
1 in [illegible]	1 in 41.80	1 in 37.20	1 in 34.40	1 in 39.00	1 in 40.40	1 in 39.70	1 in 37.50
[illegible] in 1000	23.90 in 1000	26.80 in 1000	29.07 in 1000	25.64 in 1000	22.22 in 1000	25.19 in 1000	26.66 in 1000
1850	1854	1855	1857	1860	1863	1865	——
1 in 33.56	1 in 23.00	1 in 27.50	1 in 27.20	1 in 36.00	1 in 32.00	1 in 33.33	——
29.85 in 1000	43.48 in 1000	36.36 in 1000	36.76 in 1000	27.77 in 1000	31.25 in 1000	30.30 in 1000	——

So that New-York, with its bountiful supply of water, and more eligible situation, when compared with London, has increased its mortality from 1 in 46½ to 1 in 33⅓.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

The mortality among children in American cities is frightful; one-third die in the first year, and one-half before they have attained their fifth year. Even here there are gratifying signs of improvement, for the mortality is much less than formerly. A single glance at such results shows the value of sanitary knowledge, and elevates hygiene as a science, which is destined to do more good than all the medicines that were ever discovered or administered to suffering humanity. This subject must arrest the attention of statesmen and legislators; for upon the observance of these laws depend national wealth, power and greatness, and upon their neglect, national decay and ruin.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

What has been said of the causes of disease among children may be applied to all the preventable diseases of the race. Most of the fevers, diarrhœas, dysenteries and consumptions, are caused by bad air, impure water, insufficient food and ill-ventilated dwellings; and small-pox, measles and scarlatina, although they have a specific origin, are aggravated by the existence of these causes. From the neglect of sanitary precautions, two hundred years ago, the cities would have become depopulated, if it had not been that they were constantly renovated by new blood from the country; and it is a fact that even now, in our large cities, this source of their invigoration is their salvation. All suffer from the neglected causes of disease, but the poor pay the heaviest penalty. Their labor is their only capital, and the whole of it is often sunk in the contest with disease. It is estimated that to every death there are 27 cases of sickness; so that in New-York, on the supposition that there are 8,000 preventable deaths a year, we have a total of 216,000 cases of illness which might have been prevented.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

It would naturally be supposed that New-York, situated upon a narrow island surrounded by rivers, supplied with pure air from the ocean or from the highlands of the Hudson, with its broad streets and avenues, its liberal supply of pure drinking water and its facilities for drainage, would be one of the healthiest cities in the world. The City of Brooklyn is also admirably situated, is well supplied with pure air and water, and covers more ground than New-York in proportion to its population. The peculiar sanitary advantages of the two cities have, probably, saved them from numerous destructive epidemics; but a reliance upon these advantages has produced an indifference to the growth of the destructive nuisances which now cause so fearful a mortality in their filthy and crowded districts. New-York is the great commercial City of the country and the entrepôt of three hundred thousand immigrants yearly. Many arrive with broken constitutions, and soon sicken or die; many, especially of the Irish and Germans, become permanent residents in the City and vicinity. An entire change takes place in their habits, their previous lives having been spent in agricultural pursuits and in the open air. They crowd the filthy and ill-ventilated tenements, which are rendered pestilential by a hot sun in Summer, or by artificial heat in Winter. Malts and spirituous liquors abound to which they have not been accustomed, and they use them to excess. Sunstroke, which is rare among the native population, is common among immigrants, and a certain amount of acclimation seems necessary to secure their safety. These causes considerably increase the death-rate in New-York and Brooklyn, while the smaller towns of the district, being less densely crowded, suffer only occasionally and in a more limited degree.

When the Metropolitan Board of Health commenced its labors, the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn were filled with nuisances, many of them of years' duration. The streets were uncleaned; manure heaps, containing thousands of tons, occupied piers and vacant lots; sewers were obstructed; houses were crowded, and badly ventilated and lighted; privies were unconnected with the sewers and overflowing; stables and yards were filled with stagnant water, and many dark and damp cellars were inhabited. The streets were obstructed, and the wharves and piers were filthy and dangerous from dilapidation; cattle were driven through the streets at all hours of the day in large numbers, and endangered the lives of the people; slaughter-houses were open to the streets, and were offensive from accumulated offal and blood, or filled the sewers with decomposing animal substances. Gas companies, shell-burners and fat-boilers pursued their occupations without regard to the public health or comfort, and filled the air with disgusting odors. When complained of, they asserted that their private rights were invaded, and that their pursuits were not prejudicial to the public health.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The report proceeds to give in detail the organization of the Board under the act, the appointment of its officers, and the rules adopted for governing its action. To Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was assigned the duty of recording all births, marriages and deaths, and of granting permits for burial or for disinterment. Dr. R. C. STILES performed similar duties in Brooklyn. Dr. E. B. DALTON was appointed Sanitary Superintendent, and eight Sanitary Inspectors were appointed for the two cities. The duties of these Inspectors were exceedingly onerous, requiring intelligence, a knowledge of chemistry, physiology and hygienic laws, and the Board consequently selected regular physicians in good standing for the positions. Subsequently, during the prevalence of cholera, 30 Assistant Inspectors were appointed, who served with promptness and fidelity until they were honorably discharged with the thanks of the Board. Capt. BOWEN G. LORD with his Sanitary Police squad, was empowered to make investigations, and report upon sanitary matters, and the entire police was at the service of the Board to enforce the health laws, serve notices and execute orders.

ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

The first orders of the Board were issued on the 14th of March, between which date and the 1st of November thirty-one thousand and seventy-seven orders were issued and were duly served by the Sanitary Police. Of these orders five thousand three hundred and twenty-five were under the first subdivision of section 14 of chapter 74 of the Session Laws of 1866, by the terms of which the party served is allowed three days in which to demand a "hearing" by the Board of the testimony which may be presented to show that the order should be revoked and not enforced. In cases where no hearing has been asked for, and the order has not been obeyed by the proper party, "final" orders, in the original or an amended form, to the number of three thousand one hundred and sixty have been issued and forwarded to the Board of Metropolitan Police for execution. All other written orders, in number twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-two, have been issued under the second subdivision of Section 14 of Chapter 74 of the Session Laws of 1866, and are of a peremptory character, requiring that the nuisance be abated within five days, and, if not obeyed, directing the Board of Metropolitan Police to enforce the same without further notice.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

Considering the difficulties necessarily encountered by a new and inexperienced organization, the efforts of which have been repeatedly obstructed by the interference of the Courts, this Board has been as successful in the abatement of nuisances and in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the District as could be expected. The reform which has taken place and the sanitary work which has been accomplished, can be illustrated by a reference to the matters which have engaged the attention of the Inspectors and are the principal subjects of the orders of the Board.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

When this Board was organized, there were not less than two hundred slaughter-houses in the City of New-York, and fifty in the City of Brooklyn. These establishments were permitted to exist on some of the most populous streets and avenues of the City, surrounded by tenement-houses containing as many as thirty to forty families each. No attention was paid to the drainage or other sanitary means of rendering these places cleanly and unobjectionable. In many instances these slaughter-houses had continued, in the same location, for more than twenty years, and the blood and animal matter were allowed to flow into rudely constructed cesspools, into the gutters of the street, or to the ground beneath the loose floors of the buildings. The slaughter-houses of this district have been, and are, as at present constructed, the source of many great nuisances. They supply and make necessary the three hundred fat, bone, soap and gut boiling establishments, glue factories, tanneries, &c., &c., which are found in all parts of the district. All the entrails and offal which are produced, yearly, from 200,000 cattle, 800,000 sheep, 70,000 calves and 550,000 hogs must be carted through the streets, an average distance of two miles, to single pier. This material is always conveyed in open carts or barrels, and the stench is often so offensive as to nauseate people in the public streets. This is especially the result when for any reason its removal is delayed, as is frequently the case, notwithstanding the regulations of this Board, and the promises of the butchers. The sewerage of New-York is defective, and these defects are nowhere so apparent as in the streets and avenues upon which these slaughter-houses are located. The large amount of animal matter discharged into the sewers often causes obstruction, and the stench which is then forced back through the street culverts and man-holes is unendurable. It is positively asserted that more noxious and poisonous gases escape into the air from this source than would result from the decomposition of human bodies if the whole island was a graveyard. In short, it is impracticable, if not impossible, to maintain a proper sanitary regulation over the slaughter houses of this district, distributed and conducted as they now are, and at no distant day the slaughtering of animals should be entirely conducted in well-regulated abattoirs on the banks of the rivers. This change should be effected with strict regard to the rights, and to the best interests, of all parties concerned. The suffering caused to animals by the present system of slaughtering is a source of pain and annoyance to all persons living near these establishments. The animals are seldom fed from the time they arrive until they are killed, and constantly give expression to their sufferings. Many slaughter-houses are located in the centre of blocks of high tenement-houses, and the business of slaughtering, as viewed from the adjacent windows, is in the highest degree demoralizing in its effects upon the young. A result of the present system has been the nuisance and danger arising from driving cattle through crowded streets. Among the first acts of this Board was the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle, swine, or sheep, in the built-up portions of the District, except between 9 o'clock, P. M., and one hour after sunrise in the morning. An injunction prevented the inforcement of this regulation during the Summer; but all legal restraints having been removed by the Courts, it is now in full force, and meets with general favor from the public.

UTILIZING ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

To properly dispose of, and utilize the various refuse materials of a large city, is a subject of great sanitary and economical importance. The defect in the present method of disposing of night-soil, dead animals, offal and garbage, are numerous, and both economy and sanitary science demand a radical change in the systems. The experience and practice of the large cities of Europe in these particulars are not entirely applicable to this district. In foreign countries fertilizers are fully appreciated, labor is cheap, and sanitary regulations are more strict and more rigidly enforced. New-York and Brooklyn have great natural facilities for promptly disposing of their offal and garbage, yet under the present system a great part of this valuable material is allowed to putrify and decay within the City limits or upon the shores of the adjacent rivers and bays. The existing methods may be so modified as to secure a sanitary reform to the City, even though the pecuniary advantages remain to the present contractors. In collecting this material covered tubs or boxes of convenient size should be used, and it should be conveyed to the wharves on properly constructed trucks. At least six piers should be devoted to the reception of this material, (three on the North River and three on the East River,) upon which should be erected permanent inclosed sheds. Dead horses and cows should be removed to these wharves in large covered wagons or carts, so arranged that the contents should not be exposed to public view. The same piers and sheds could be used for the shipping of night soil, stable-manure, street-sweepings and ashes, and for this purpose should have the proper "dumps" instead of the present unsightly and dangerous contrivances for that purpose. Four men and four one-horse carts now collect imperfectly all the garbage and swill from each City ward, and it is safe to say, that four two-horse trucks could thoroughly remove all the ashes and cinders in Winter, and all the garbage in Summer, from the same territory, besides performing such other sanitary work as is now entirely neglected. Large steam barges, with inclosed decks, should call at these docks at least twice daily, and receive the offal and garbage. They should immediately proceed to an island in Long Island Sound, or to some other secluded place, and discharge the swill and garbage, to be used in feeding and fattening large numbers of swine and poultry. On the passage, the dead animals could be skinned, and their flesh and all other offal placed in properly constructed caldrons, through which the exhaust steam from the boilers could be passed by coils or pipes; all vapors from the boiling caldrons could be condensed by methods now well understood, and no offensive odors would be permitted to escape and annoy the people upon the neighboring shores, or upon passing vessels.

SEWERS AND PAVEMEMENTS.

The direct influence and sanitary importance of repairing the old and increasing the number of new sewers, cannot be overestimated. The improved methods of heating and draining dwellings, contemplate sewer connections; and without such sewers and connections convenient houses, with the modern improvements, cannot be constructed. Independent of the general sanitary importance of this subject, economical considerations should induce the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn to urge forward the present admirable system of sewerage. Owners of whole blocks of ground are waiting the construction of sewers to erect buildings that will add greatly to the taxable value of the property of the District, while others have commenced these structures with the full expectation that before their buildings are ready for occupation these sewers will be ready to receive the house drainage. It is unreasonable to expect thoroughly clean and well-regulated streets, so long as the present cobble-stone pavement is in use. Hoping and expecting that this pavement will soon be replaced by the "Belgian," little attention is paid to its thorough repair. The facilities for furnishing the stone blocks are now so ample, that it is believed that every street now requiring it could be paved in three years from this date. In the opinion of this Board, both for sanitary and economic reasons, all the streets and avenues of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn should be thus paved at the earliest day possible.

THE NIGHT-SOIL AND OTHER CONTRACTS.

Three contracts were made by the late City Inspector for a period of ten years, which have been a source of great trouble to this Board. The first is with THOMAS ANDREWS, for the removal in boats from certain docks, not exceeding four in number, all the night-soil there delivered, and for this service he receives the sum of $25,000 per annum. The second contract is with DANIEL GALLAGHER, to deliver to him at Lodi, in New-Jersey, all the night-soil in the City of New-York; and for this service and delivery the City receives $4,000 per annum. These two contracts are substantially with the same party, for the name of "Daniel Gallagher" is only used by ANDREWS to conceal the fact that he receives $25,000 for a service for which in turn he pays only $4,000. The object of the second contract is to secure a monopoly of the entire contents of the privies and sinks of the City. If the City was not compelled by this contract to deliver all its night-soils at Lodi, that part of this material which is not carried off through the street-sewers might be thrown from the ends of the piers into the waters of the East and North Rivers, as has been done without inconvenience from time immemorial. By these contracts the City loses $21,000 per annum for ten years; but this is only a small portion of the actual loss to the people. The City has a water frontage of about twenty miles; the night-soil must be delivered at one of the four piers designated; the amount of cartage is thereby necessarily increased, and the charges of scavengers are, consequently, at least one dollar and a half more per load than before the existence of these contracts. About 60,000 loads of night-soil are removed yearly from New-York, and the unnecessary tax for service, of $1 50 per load, amounts to $90,000 per annum. As all first-class houses are connected with the sewers, this unjust and onerous burden falls upon tenants of the poorer class. The prices which the scavengers have been obliged to charge, by reason of the long distances and delays in cartage, have subjected this Board to considerable unjust censure; but during the existence of these contracts the people can expect no relief. The piers selected for the delivery of night-soil are, by the terms of contract, permanently assigned for that purpose. The residents in streets leading to these particular piers are greatly annoyed at night by the noise and odor which necessarily result from this business, and the value of real estate is seriously affected in these locations. This annoyance to the people and injury to their property are the more to be regretted, from the fact that they are really unnecessary. The remedy for the evils and wrongs complained of would be simple in the absence of these contracts. The night-scavengers should be compelled to cart the contents of the sinks, after having been deodorized, in perfectly tight boxes, to the end of the nearest pier, and to discharge their loads through properly constructed hose or tubes into the waters of the East or North River. The third of the contracts referred to is with the "Long Island Bone Laboratory Company," for the removal of offal and dead animals from the City at $15,000 per annum. With slaughter-houses and bone and fat-boiling establishments located in all parts of the City, it is necessary that a uniform and efficient arrangement should be made, and a particular pier assigned for the reception and removal of these animal substances. But there is no reason that the City should pay $15,000 per annum for this service, when responsible parties are willing to perform it without compensation, and to pay a handsome sum for the privilege. The Counsel of this Board has given an opinion that this contract is illegal and void. A more perfect and a more economical system for the removal and utilizing of animal substances should be inaugurated; but in the presence of an impending pestilence, and of various duties of vital importance, this Board has not yet considered it wise or politic to interfere with the existing contract. The expense to the Treasury of the City, and the loss and damage to its citizens indirectly by these three contracts, cannot be estimated at less than $1,500,000 for the period of ten yerrs. The annoyance, and the injury in a sanitary point of view, to the community, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The City of Brooklyn also suffers by the injudicious contracts of its Common Council and the faithlessness of its contractors. The contract for the removal of offal and dead animals was awarded to FRANCIS SWIFT, and is dated April 6, 1866. The history of the execution of this contract is one of gross neglect. One single dock was provided: and that one, in the Eastern District (Williamsburgh), at the foot of North Sixth-street. There was no provision made for the Western District (City of Brooklyn), the contract specifying that there should be two, to be furnished by the contractor. This dock, at the foot of North Sixth-street, was kept in the most filthy condition, and was a most offensive nuisance to the surrounding population. Deodorization or disinfection of the premises, as demanded specifically in the contract, was entirely neglected. Complaints by citizens and by Inspectors were frequently presented to the Board, and finally an injunction was temporarily obtained against the contractor in order to effectually abolish so scandalous a nuisance. Dead animals were allowed to remain in the public streets for days, festering and decomposing beneath a Summer sun; and their removal to the dock was the opportunity for a greater and longer exposure. The Common Council, having full power to annul the contract, has, by its silence, protected this creature of its own production. By a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed June 19, 1865, and finally adopted Dec. 11, 1865, FRANCIS SWIFT & Co. were "licensed" and empowered to be, and act as "scavengers in and for the City of Brooklyn, to remove night soil therein and therefrom for the term of ten years from the date thereof, according to the provisions of certain specifications reported to the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn by the Health Officer, and set forth in the minutes of that body June 19, 1865." The specifications of the contract have been grossly violated, and in no department of its labors has the efforts of this Board, to abate the most glaring nuisances been more completely crippled. To the Courts for abrogation of this contract, and to the intelligent and prompt interference of the Legislature, we can only look for relief.

The report next gives in detail the history of its action in regard to cholera during last Summer—how it seized upon Seguine's Point for Quarantine purposes, established hospitals, and treated cholera patients, &c., &c.—with all of which the public became familiar through the columns of the TIMES.

CONCLUSION.

It would be unjust to particularly notice in this report the services of any individual officer or employe of this Board, when all have been so faithful and devoted to the public interests. To Capt. BOWEN G. LORD and his company of Sanitary Police this Board is especially indebted for valuable assistance and hearty coöperation in its efforts for the preservation of the public health. To the Press this Board is truly grateful for uniform and generous support, for its valuable aid in the dissemination of useful sanitary knowledge, and for its reliable and faithful daily reports upon the state of the public health. To its influence and judicious management must be attributed, to a great extent, the calmness of the public mind in presence of a dreaded epidemic, and the consequent preservation intact of the great commercial interests of the Metropolitan Sanitary District.

Respectfully submitted.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Board, reports as follows:

Receipts from all sources		$321,902 66
Disbursements.		
General Expenses	$33,289 94	
County of New-York	19,233 36	
County of Kings	12,622 46	
Extraordinary expenses, general	28,722 92	
Extraordinary expenses, New-York	58,709 82	
Extraordinary expenses, Kings County	15,603 41	
Fund for cleaning streets in New-York, under Chap. 876	2,451 75	
Extraordinary expenses.		
Town of Yonkers	100 00	
Town of Newtown	262 00	
Town of Flushing	100 00	
Temporary loan account	41,583 60	
Total Disbursement		$222,669 26
Balance on hand		99,233 40

TENEMENT HOUSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, after stating the organization and descanting upon the general and special routine duties of his office, and of the system of sanitary inspection, proceeds to characterize the condition of the tenement houses in this City and Brooklyn, as follows:

The first, and at all times the most prolific cause of disease, was found to be the very insalubrious condition of most of the tenement-houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. These houses are generally built without any reference to the comfort and health of the occupants, but simply with a view to economy and profit to the owner. The provision for ventilation and light is very insufficient, and the arrangement of water-closets or privies could hardly be worse if actually intended to produce disease. These houses were almost invariably crowded, and ill-ventilated to such a degree as to render the air within them constantly impure and offensive. The drainage, of a very imperfect character, in many instances had no connection with the sewer, but consisted simply of surface-gutters, by which all house-slops, not unfrequently mixed with urine, and even fæcal matter, were conducted across the sidewalk and into the street. The privies were full and overflowing, and generally very inadequate in number, there frequently being but one for the accommodation of from sixty to a hundred persons. Some of these privies were mere wells, extending from the upper floors to the cellars, and provided with an opening and seat on each floor, but with no provision for water, and nothing to prevent the constant diffusion throughout the house of the emanations from the material accumulated below. The basements were often entirely below ground, the ceiling being a foot or two below the level of the street, and were necessarily far more damp, dark and ill-ventilated than the remainder of the house. The cellars, when occupied, were frequently flooded to the depth of several inches with stagnant water, and were made the receptacle of garbage, excrement, and refuse matter of every description. The halls and stairways were usually filthy and dark, and the walls and banisters foul and damp, while the floors were not infrequently used as privies for lack of other provision. The dwelling-rooms were usually very inadequate for the accommodation of their occupants, and many of the sleeping-rooms were simply closets, without light or ventilation save by means of a single door. The yards were piled with garbage and filth. In many cases the cellars were constantly occupied, and sometimes used as lodging-houses, where there was no ventilation save by the entrance, and in which the occupants were entirely dependent upon artificial light by day as well as by night. Such was the character of a vast number of the tenement houses, especially in the lower parts of the City of New-York and along its eastern and western border. Disease, especially in the form of fevers of a typhoid character, was constantly present in these dwellings, and every now and then became in one or more of them epidemic. It was found that in one of these twenty cases of typhus had occurred during the previous year. The condition of things thus described depends by no means entirely upon the faulty construction of the houses. In fact, some which were originally constructed in the best manner, were found in most insalubrious condition. To the filthy habits of the occupants, and especially to the indifference of the owners, is due the origin and continuance of these terrible sources of disease. The defects in construction were readily discovered and the remedy plain. But the reformation of the occupants and the discipline of the owners, was at the same time far more tedious and difficult. Some of these tenements were owned by persons of the highest character, but they failed to appreciate the responsibility which rested upon them. They were frequently entirely ignorant of the condition of their property, and either trusted its care to an agent, who, of course, felt still less responsible, and whose duty was, in the main, to so manage the property as to be of the greatest pecuniary advantage to his employer; or leased them to "middle men," as they are called, who were generally irresponsible parties, with no interest in the property except its immediate profits, and who destroyed even its original ventilation, and aggravated its defects by having divided the rooms into smaller ones, and by crowding three or four families into space originally intended for one. The latter is frequently the case with houses not originally intended for tenement houses, but which are abandoned private residences, arranged not for the accommodation of many, but simply one family. These "middle men" hire these old houses for a term of years from the owner, who is glad to get rid of them until he is ready to tear them down and improve the property. The proprietors frequently urged the filthy habits of the tenants as an excuse for the condition of their property, utterly losing sight of the fact that it was the toleration of such habits which was the real evil, and that for this they themselves were alone responsible. Reformation among this class can, in my opinion, be made permanent only by forcing upon the owner of tenement property the responsibility of its management. It is in great measure due to the mismanagement and neglect of tenement property that so much labor and expense are forced upon the public for sanitary measures. They are the constant centre of disease. Through every epidemic tenement houses have been the first resting-place and permanent abode of the cholera.

DEFICIENT DRAINAGE.

It was found that not only in tenement-houses, but in many private dwellings, some of them in the best portion of the City, the provision for carrying off the waste water and other fluids from wash-basins and slop-sinks was so insufficient and imperfect, as to render the occupation of such houses detrimental to health and dangerous to life. Many cases of disease were traceable to this cause. In many instances the fluids of the different sinks, wash-basins and water-closets on the successive floors were conducted by pipes, devoid of traps, to a common wooden drain of inadequate dimensions, running immediately beneath the basement floors of contiguous houses, and thence passing, sometimes into a street sewer, and sometimes into vacant lots of a low level, where accumulations resulted, from which offensive exhalations were constantly given off. The current through these drains was generally sluggish and frequently obstructed by accumulations of solid material or by the decay and consequent breaking down of the drain itself. In the event of such accidents, collections of such stagnant and offensive fluids took place beneath the basement floors, or in the cellars where such existed. The whole house thus became permeated with a disagreeable stench, the cause of which was not discovered until sickness or intolerance of the odor led to a thorough investigation. These drains were not infrequently furnished with "vetilators" consisting of flues connected immediately with the interior of the drain and thence passing up through the house and having openings in the various apartments, through which the gases resulting from decomposition below were diffused. The lack of proper traps gave rise to the same difficulty, the emanations from the stagnant contents of the drain finding their way up through the waste-pipes and escaping into bath-rooms and chambers by their upper extremities. Such are some of the more prominent nuisances found within the precincts of dwelling-houses, where undoubtedly existed the most constant and virulent causes of disease.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The condition of the public streets engaged the early attention of the Inspectors, and a large number of reports were received, setting forth that not only were the streets not properly swept, but that in many parts of the City, especially those inhabited by the poorer classes, the accumulations of days, and even weeks, remained unremoved. The parties responsible for the daily removal of this material were most neglectful, and the evil resulting from this neglect was rendered far worse by the filthy habit, prevalent among the inhabitants of many districts, of making the street a common receptacle for slops and garbage. This filthy condition of the streets was, in many instances, much aggravated by the dilapidated condition of the pavement, and the faulty and uneven grade of the gutters.

HOARDING MANURE.

The disposal of manure removed from the numerous public and private stables in the City was such as to create a nuisance of most offensive character. Instead of being taken at once beyond the limits of the City, it was collected in enormous quantities on vacant lots situated immediately on the North and East Rivers, directly adjacent to thickly populated districts, where it lay for months, not only subject to the influences of the sun and rain, but constantly worked over and stirred up in its preparation for market.

CATTLE NUISANCE.

The disposal of cattle and other animals for the subsistence of the City involved a succession of nuisances, upon which great labor has been spent. From the time when the animals were driven from Bull's Head, through the crowded thoroughfares, to be slaughtered in two hundred different places throughout the most densely populated portions of the City, to the time when the meat was offered for sale in the crowded and unwholesome City markets, the whole system was conducted without regard to decency or health.

FAT-MELTING, BONE-BOILING AND GUT-CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The stench arising from these places was most offensive and deleterious, not only to those residing near them, but, under the influence of the wind, to the whole City, while it made the adjacent routes of travel, especially by the Hudson River Railroad, most offensive. Not only did those living near those places suffer from the immediate effects of their emanations, but scarcely less from the tainted atmosphere of their own dwellings, rendered so by the frequent necessity of closing every door and window, in the attempt to exclude the intolerable odor.

FIRST CHOLERA CASE.

On the 1st of May, the first case of cholera occured in the City of New-York. It was in the person of a woman, some 35 years of age, living in an old, ill-drained tenement-house, on the corner of Third-avenue and Ninety-third-street. She had been for some days occupied in spreading the contents of a privy about a vegetable garden, and this seemed to be the immediate exciting cause of the disease. The case was a violent one, and the patient died in a few hours. A post-mortem examination verified the opinion of the attending physician. The body was at once removed from the house. The bedding, clothing, carpets, &c., which had been soiled by the evacuations of the patient, were burned. All the remaining tenants were removed to temporary quarters in the Battery barracks. A large quantity of chloride of lime and a preparation of carbolic acid was sprinkled in the rooms and halls of the house and in the cellar and privy. The whole house was then thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and an efficient drain laid from the cellar, in which was found several inches of stagnant water. The house remained vacant for three days, when the tenants were allowed to reoccupy it. The house has since then been free from disease. From this point Dr. DALTON traces the progress of cholera and states the measures that were adopted for disinfection, and the provision of preventives in all parts of the City, so as to be within easy reach of every inhabitant. The opening of the cholera hospitals in New-York and Brooklyn is also stated at length.

CHOLERA CENTRES.

By the 1st of August, the number of cases had increased to a daily average, in the City of New-York, of from 25 to 30. The aggravating influence of insalubrious surroundings upon the infection was now distinctly pronounced. Nearly all the cases occurred within localities notorious for filth and degradation. The labor of the Inspectors was now unremitting. Beside their regular inspection duties, they were constantly going, night and day, not only to the care of genuine cases, but to the investigation of three times as many false reports, the result of ignorance or fear. Many cases were without medical attendance, and these the Inspectors took charge of, and, when necessary, provided stimulants, ice, medicines, and other necessities, at the expense of the Board.

LAST OF THE CHOLERA.

The disease continued at about the same rate up to the 4th of August, from which date it slowly but steadily abated, until the 10th of October, when, for the first time, the record showed no case of cholera reported in twenty-four hours. The "Red House" and "Battery Barracks" Hospitals were closed on the 29th of September and Oct. 13, respectively.

DISINFECTANTS.

To give an idea in brief of the efforts of the Board to stamp out cholera, Dr. DALTON states that the amount of disinfectant material purchased during the Summer was as follows: Lime, 4,200 barrels; charcoal dust, 1,400 barrels; chloride of lime, 94,839 lbs.; sulphate of iron, (copperas,) 75,333 lbs.; permanganate of potassa, 95 lbs.; sulphur, 670 lbs.

There now remains on hand: Chloride of lime, 2,450 lbs.; sulphate of iron, (copperas,) 2,800 lbs.; permanganate of potassa, 60 lbs.; sulphur, 87 lbs.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Budget for 1867—The Sum of $9,180,500 59 Required to be Raised by Taxation.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

Comptroller BRENNAN sent in his estimate of the amounts required to be appropriated and provided for the support of the several Departments, Boards and Commissions of the City Government for 1867, as follows:

I. Legislative Department		$385,016 66
II. Mayoralty		47,510 00
III. The Executive Departments, viz:		
Department of Finance	$452,000 00	
Street Department	1,826,675 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department	[illegible]6,892 00	
Charities and Correction	965,267 51	
Law Department	70,300 00	
Metropolitan Police Department	73,000 00	
Board of Education	2,522,000 00	
Street Cleaning Commission	504,251 86	
The Commission for repaving Broadway	[illegible]	
Metropolitan Board of Health	[illegible]	
Fire Department	700,000 00	
Board of Assessors	7,200 00	
Commissioners of Central Park	215,000 00	
The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00	—$8,556,903 37
IV. The City Courts		181,080 56
Total		$9,180,500 59

Referred to Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

How the New-Year Festival was Kept.

In our afternoon edition yesterday we gave full details of the New-Year's Day observances. From the first hours of the New-Year till long after midnight, the streets of New-York and the neighboring cities were thronged with happy people making their interminable rounds of calls. On foot, in carriages and omnibuses, and in a still more enjoyable way, as tenants of bell-ringing, smooth-gliding sleighs, tens of thousands of the socially inclined went out to visit old acquaintances and to make new ones. The good ladies, who are always ambitious of having long lists of callers, must have been well contented when the day was over; not only that their worthy ambition was fully realized, but also that their work was done—for even labors of love may become fatiguing. It is doubtful if the good old Knickerbocker custom was ever before so universally celebrated. All classes entered into the spirit of it, and visitors were as numerous at the homes of our humble citizens as at those of the wealthiest among us.

Mayor HOFFMAN received his friends and their congratulations at the City Hall and returned their compliments in his accustomed happy way. Two thousand persons paid their respects during the day, among them the Mayor of Biddeford, Me., Sheriff KELLY, the Surrogate and the heads of the various departments. Mayor BOOTH in Brooklyn did the honors of the day at the City Hall, and was visited in like manner by the chief officers of the City Government and many hundred citizens.

At the different charitable institutions of the City the festival was kept in the most happy manner. At nearly all of these a goodly table furnished the wants of all comers. The Five Points Home of Industry, the Howard Mission, and Home for Little Wanderers, and the Five Points Ladies' Home Mission, the children were furnished with a holiday dinner and many other little kindnesses contributed by their generous patrons.

Although there was good ice to be got at on the ponds, and room enough on the Park lakes for all comers, there were not many patrons of the sport. The festivities proper of the day absorbed all attention. None but the lonely few or those infected with the skate mania to the exclusion of all other modes of enjoyment went out upon the frozen waters yesterday.

It remains but to give echo to the prevailing saying that it is many, very many years since the New-Year festival was either so generally observed or observed with so many pleasing evidences of a universal harmony of feeling.

A Murderous Attempt—Seduction of a Wife the Alleged Cause—A Mystery.

About 6:30 o'clock last night one JOSEPH HENSCHEL, of No. 64 Sixth-avenue, was passing through Fourth-street, near Wooster, when he was stopped by an old acquaintance, who charged HENSCHEL with having seduced his wife, following up the accusation with rapid vengeance, for he suddenly drew a large-sized dirk knife and plunged the blade into HENSCHEL's right breast, inflicting a serious and painful wound. The assailant evidently believed that he had struck a mortal blow, for he withdrew the weapon from his victim's bosom and fled. Two citizens were witnesses to the assault, but were so bewildered for the moment that they failed to arrest the unknown man, who escaped all further pursuit, throwing away the knife as he did so.

Officer KIERNAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, heard the alarm given by these bystanders, but mistook the direction and ran the wrong way, thus missing the fugitive. The wounded man was removed to the Mercer-street Station-house, where his wound was examined by Dr. ROCKWELL, subsequent to which he was taken to the New-York Hospital by order of Sergt. MILLER. While in the Station-house HENSCHEL declared that he knew the man who had stabbed him, very well, but he persistently declined to reveal his name. HENSCHEL omitted all mention of the injured wife, as well. The knife was picked up in the street by one of the Police, and it proved to be a most formidable weapon. Capt. CAFFREY expects to be able to gain further particulars to-day. The wound received by HENSCHEL will not prove a fatal one. The affair created considerable excitement in that unusually quiet Ward. HENSCHEL is a modeller for BUCKHARDT & Co., No. 43 Centre-street.

A Woman Shot by a Burglar.

About 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, the residence of Mr. AARON WARD, on Clinton-avenue, just outside of Newark City limits, was entered and robbed by burglars. Mrs. WARD was awakened by a slight noise, and rising up in the bed, she saw a man in the room—either a negro or disguised as one. Before she had recovered from her fright sufficiently to awaken her husband, the burglar drew a revolver and shot her, after which he fled. Surgeons were immediately called, and upon examination it was found that the ball took effect in the left breast, two inches above the breast, taking a downward course along the ribs. Up to last evening the ball had not been extracted, but Mrs. WARD's condition is not considered critical. The burglar carried away two gold watches. Yesterday forenoon it was discovered that Mr. WARD's wholesale grocery store, in Broad-street near Court-street, had been burglariously entered and robbed of about $8 in pennies and a turkey. It is supposed that the same parties committed both burglaries, and were probably after the receipts of the day, which Mr. W. took home with him, and which the robber failed to get possession of. The police have made every effort to detect the robbers, but as yet without success. The Governor offers a reward of $5,000 for the burglar who shot Mrs. AARON WARD, Jr.

Curling.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The grand match for the championship of the United States, between the Caledonian Club of New York and the Paterson Club—previously announced in the TIMES—took place near the residence of Gen. HOXSEY, on Lake Haledar yesterday, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators, several ladies gracing the scene with their presence. Owing to the heavy snow the ice had to be swept before it was fit for use, and then was not in good order. Three rinks were made up, four of each of the two clubs contesting together at each rink. The games were commenced at 11 A. M. and terminated at 4:30. The following is the score: Rink No. 1, 28 to 26 in favor of Paterson. Rink No. 2, 36 to 23 in favor of New York; and rink No. 3, 29 to 21 in favor of Paterson. Grand total, 83 to 80 in favor of the Caledonian Club. This places the New Yorkers once again in the ascendant. The visitors were well entertained by the Paterson Club.

NEW-YEAR ILLUSTRATION.—The New-Year number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* contains a fine two-page illustration by MAGRATH, a rising young New-York artist. The centre piece of the composition tells the story of the last moments of the departing year, and the coming into life of the new one. Cherubs toll a bell suspended in mid air, the witching midnight hour. An aged figure, symbolic of the completed year, is dimly seen passing away into the shadowy clouds which rest above the City, wrapped in dreamy darkness. Above, attendant angels bear upon their arms the infant year, a happy laughing babe, preceded by angel heralds proclaiming aloud their joy. This centre piece is surrounded by admirable vignettes illustrative of the charities and festivities of the season.

THE RIOT FUND PRIZES.—Subject to the correspondence between the Riot Fund Committee and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, yesterday issued orders to the respective Captains of the Police force to determine who were the meritorious officers in their Precincts, and report accordingly as soon as possible, so as to enable the Commissioners to decide who of the number reported are entitled to the premiums announced by the Committee.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR steady, quiet and firm; receipts 3,100 bbls.; shipped, 8,500 bbls.; sales of Spring Extra at $10 25@$11. WHEAT 1c.@2c. higher; receipts 8,000 bushels.; shipped 6,700 bushels; No. 1 at $2 17@$2 18; No. 2 at $1 93. CORN firmer, at $1 74¼@$1 75½. OATS quiet; No. 2 at 41½c. RYE more active, at $1 92@$1 94. Provision market fairly active; MESS PORK 25c. better, but at the close of the market buyers held off, and outside figures were difficult to obtain; sales at $18 75@$19, cash $19, sellers' option, 10 days. LARD ½c. better, 11½c.@12c. Dressed Hogs fairly active, but 10c. lower, closing quiet at $6 75@$7. CATTLE light; the receipts for the last few weeks have given the pens a bare appearance; sales entered to-day only 100 head, at former prices.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR unchanged with a better demand; sales 1,100 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. WHEAT dull; sales 3,300 bushels; Canada Spring at $2 50. CORN quiet; $1 12 for No. 1 by car lots. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21; Shipstuffs, $23@$27; Middlings, $32@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. The receipts of grain at Buffalo, Oswego, Ogdensburgh and Montreal from the lake regions during the past year have been 85,106,243 bushels, against 76,377,775 bushels in 1865; showing an increase in 1866 of 8,728,468 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR firm; Superfine $7 50. WHEAT better; $2 18 for No. 1, $2 01 for No. 2, $1 85 for No. 3, $1 70 for rejected. CORN quiet at 69c. OATS advancing; No. 2, 46c. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork $18 50; Hams 10c.; Prime Lard 12c.; Dressed Hogs firm at $7@$7 30. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels CORN, 2,000 Dressed Hogs, SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COTTON steady; 33c.@33½c. for strict Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 63c. RESIN quiet, at $3@$6 50. TAR dull, at $1 50. CRUDE TURPENTINE quiet, at $4 30 for Virgin. During the year 1866 there were exported from this port 23,013 bales of Cotton, 57,007 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 343,451 bbls. Resin. This statement shows a heavy decline in trade as compared with the exports of 1860.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

TOBACCO firm; sales 62 hhds. Common Lugs at $[illegible] 75@$3 90; Medium Leaf, $12 25. COTTON 30c. MEATS active; Shoulders 8c.; Clear Sides 11¾c. HOGS 6½c.@6¾c.; receipts 900 head. MESS PORK active at $20 50. SHELLED CORN 73c. OATS 63c. FLOUR firmer at $9 50. LARD 12c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, $2 30.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR firm; superfine, $9 25@$10; Extra, $10 50@$11 50. HOGS—Receipts for the last 48 hours 13,672 head; market firm at $6 85@$6 75 for live, and $7 40@$7 85 for dressed. MESS PORK unchanged, $20. LARD better at 12c. for kettle. WHISKY easy at $2 26.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR, nothing done, at unchanged prices. WHEAT, nothing doing. CORN, 69c.@72c. OATS, dull and lower, 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 20. BARLEY, $1 70. HAY steady, $18@$20. PORK, $20 50. WHISKY lower, $2 23. HOGS quiet, 5¾c.@6½c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COTTON market buoyant; advanced fully 1c.; sales yesterday and to-day, 1,150 bales; Middlings at 33c.@34c.; Good at 35c. Stock on hand at Hamburgh and Augusta, 17,790 bales.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COTTON—Sales of Ordinary at 27c.; good Ordinary 29c.; low Middling 30c.@31c.; Middling 32c.; strict Middling 33c.; good Middling 35c. Market active.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COTTON quiet, with an upward tendency; sales of Low Middling at 22¾c., in specie. GOLD 134@135.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COTTON market firm; sales 200 bales Middling at 33c.

[Advertisement.]

GOV. R. E. FENTON writes:

"DEAR MR. HOFF: I have received the package of your Malt Extract; it is a pleasant beverage.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON."

Hoff's Malt Extract is not only the most pleasant and dietetic beverage, but also the best and most agreeable remedy for hoarseness, colds, bronchitis, catarrh, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and for affections of the throat, chest and stomach generally.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot No. 542 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WARD of Newark, shot by a burglar Monday night last. Had the house been protected by the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH no burglar could have gained an entrance without arousing the family.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hospitable, hilarious and happy are the characteristics of those households where KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is dispensed on New-Years. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per lb. Depot 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 1—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest*—L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Coutan and maid, Mr. Perret, Mrs. Anderson, M. M. Deshges, Wolf, Nesbitt, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss and daughter, Mr. Elbers, Mr. Perkins, Mr. and Miss MacKaye and maid, Mr Wells, Mr. Feidel, Mr. Fellows, Mrs. de Roguska, M. M. Mayer, bearer of dispatches; Heay, Massi, Roger Sariotti, Martin, Bohls, Hammond, Richard, Hengeler, Wolff, Mrs. Descovette and daughters, Mrs. Bemon and daughter, Mrs. Mattinie and daughter, Mr. Moreau, C. Tholonet, Mr. Wimberg, Mr. Spiess, Mr. Patience, Mr. Dalimont, Mrs. Raymal and daughter, Mr. Metrol, Mrs. Jude, Mrs. Eloise and child, G. Ehrenman, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Dragumier, Mr. Clauss, Mr. Folbez, Mr. Crumelie, Mr. Sanders, Mrs. Sparaguire, M. M. Noetzlin, Dreyfus, Oppenheim, Aeschmann, Knapp, Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. Baum and child, Mr. Garelly, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Myers, Mr. Bujac and son, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Mahon, MM. Hecht and Kayser, Mr. Hiltz, Mr. Christ, Mr. Berna and servant, Mr. Somerhoff, the Countess de Welhorst, Mr. Miltenberger and family, Mr. Norst, Mr. Schank, Miss Schank, Miss Yates, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Gerson and son, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. Blanc, Mrs. Toombs, Mr. Gernsheim, L. Stein, Miss Baum, Mr. Sorre, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Arnaud, Mr. Lund, Mr. Schnebelin.

JAN. 1—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Admiral Tegethoff, E. Falconer, J. J. Turner and lady, Mrs. Fawcett and 4 children, Mr. Bullwant and lady, Mrs. Ward and child, J. H. James, A. Taylor, A. Taylor, Jr., J. Moore, G. Cole, A. Lorenjer, R. Mawson, T. S. Martin, W. Blumm, M. Halcomb, J. Adams, Mr. Toft and daughter, H. R. Kelly, Jubal Hodges, and 327 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Mrs. A. S. Hammond, Mrs. M. Otis, Mrs. Edwards and lady, R. H. Hardee, D. C. Seymour, W. D. Robinson, S. H. Hall, S. Marlatte, L. Moore, E. T. Roux, L. McIntyre, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—A. Deangelis, V. Gaillon, R. Neish and son, J. B. Magruder, J. M. Wheeler, A. D. Hall, J. Smith, S. H. Day, L. J. Bueno, A. Eastly, E. Pevrillado, J. Sante, G. Frandes, J. Robson, F. Carricarte, Y. Gassada, P. Corrison, W. Leopold.

JAN. 1—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—C. Schmidt, N. Meerholz, Martin Collin, F. Pfaff, A. Meyer, A. H. Poten, H. Foote, D. Behrens, G. Holzmeister, 34 in the second cabin, and 528 in the steerage.

JAN. 1—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Smith, Miss Hadfield.

JAN. 1—*In steamship Chicago, from Liverpool*—Holmes Grover, E. Moffit, J. J. Allsbrook.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon rises... 4 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 12 | Gov. Island. 6 01 | Hell Gate.... 7 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Granada, West, Charleston, with cargo of Andalusia, A. Leary; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Octarora, Reynolds, South Amboy.

Ships Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Emanuel, (Norw.,) Croger, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Crested Wave, (Br.,) King, Antwerp, De Vertu, Marsh & McCully.

Brigs Kate, (Br.,) McDonald, Plaster Cove, C. B. A. Smithers & Co.; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Smith, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Bride, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Point-au-Petre, Boyd & Hincken; Hulda, (Swed.,) Balstrom, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds. and 6 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship San Salvador, Allen, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy weather from the Banks. Dec. 18, lat. 43 7, lon. 54 14, during a heavy gale from N. W., with a tremendous sea, the ship laboring heavily, carried away the steering gear, and after 48 hours succeeded in repairing it by substituting an 11-inch bar of iron for a tiller, which lasted until the 25th, when that broke also, and we replaced that with another bar, with which we succeeded in bringing the ship into port.

Ship Friedrick, (Brem.,) Fismer, Bordeaux 61 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark Diana, (Brem.,) Siegener, Montevideo 68 ds., with hides to Ruger Bros. Has had very heavy weather on the passage. Dec. 28, lat. 37, lon. 73, during a heavy gale from W. N. W., was thrown on beam ends, and remained so nearly 12 hours; lost rail and bulwarks.

Bark Evelyn, (of Gibraltar,) Jenkins, Buenos Ayres Nov. 1, and Montevideo Nov. 4, with hides to Harbecks & Halsey. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy W. and N. W. gales. Nov. 22, lat. 19 S., had a heavy gale from north; sprung lower masts, split sails, &c.

Bark Patmos, Vaughan, Calcutta Aug. 19, with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 1. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Jessie & Heinrich, (Pruss.,) Lewien, Newcastle, Eng., 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Encountered heavy westerly gales the last 20 ds.; lost sails and boat.

Brig Ottawa, (of Truro, N. S.,) McDonald, Havana 16 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 39 10, lon. 72 53, encountered a heavy N. W. gale, with snow, during which lost and split sails, &c.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Rockland, with stone for the Navy-yard.

Brig Sabao, Lamson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Matano, Jarvis, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Ida Cutter, (Br.,) McAlmon, Newark, for Hillsboro, N. B.

Brig A. M. Knight, ——, Savannah, with mdse.

Brig Mattano, (new,) Jarvis, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary, Rogers, Musquash 17 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sabao, Lamson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Tyrone, Cole, Machias 20 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Kit Carson, Rich, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Morning Star, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. P. L. Whiton, Rich, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. A. May, May, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, ——, Jonesport, with spars.

Arrived....TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

Steamship Pereire, Duchesne, Havre and Brest Dec. 22, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 106 passengers to George Mackenzie. Dec. 30, 610 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed ship Jeremiah Thompson, bound E. 31st, passed one of the National steamers, do.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Dec. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 355 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Van Oterendorp, Bremen Dec. 16, and Southampton 19th, 1:20 P. M., with mdse. and 571 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Dec. 9, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and 241 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Dec. 18, lat. 48 59, lon. 24 21, passed ship Universe, bound E.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Harrington, Liverpool Dec. 12, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 311 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Dec. 18, lat. 50 52, lon. 21 30, passed the steamship The Queen, hence for Liverpool. 26th, 3:55 P. M., lat. 50 19, lon. 28 20, passed the schr. yacht Henrietta, bound E.

Steamship Chicago, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool Dec. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 268 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 30, spoke Bremen steamship Deutschland, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Bark Joseph Hayden, (Brem.,) Huntmann, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 222 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds most of the passage.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2—Arr. schr. J. A. Parsons, from Philadelphia. Cld. schr. Martha, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The rivers are much obstructed with heavy ice. As yet it has done no damage.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2.—The ship Rangoon, ashore at Chincoteague, has been gotten off, and has arrived here, leaking badly.

No disasters have yet been reported from the heavy storm which has been prevailing along the coast for the past four days.

Spoken, &c.

Constellation—ship, was passed, steering S. E., Dec. 31, lat. 38 44 N., lon. 69 W.

Eagle—Br. bark, steering S., Nov. 16, lat. 27 06 S., lon. 40 W.

Gitania—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, Nov. 27, lat. 14 S., lon. 33 W.

Harvest Queen—Br. brig, steering S., Nov. 16, lat. 27 06 S., lon. 40 W.

THE EVENING GAZETTE.
THE EVENING GAZETTE.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 180 Times Office

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION

THE FINAL AWARD!!

TO TAKE PLACE

21st OF JANUARY NEXT,

WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF [illegible]

COMMITTEE

TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF SUBSCRIBERS IN

THE EASTERN STATES.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States.

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, New-York.

R. M. HEDDEN, Late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New-York.

R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.

DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.

C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River.

Col. W. B. THOMAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.

CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.

R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.

R. S. ROWSE, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St Louis.

WALTER INGERSOLL, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN will act in conjunction with the CHICAGO COMMITTEE, who recently published the card announcing the FINAL AWARD.

CERTIFICATES - - $5

The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY.
BRANCH AGENCIES,
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,
T. B. PUGH, Bulletin Building, Chestnut-st.
BOSTON AGENCY,
WILLIAMS & EVERETT, Washington-st.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1867

Commences a new volume with the issue of to-day, and appears printed on the best of white paper, with an entire vesture of new type.

CONTENTS.

BACKWARD GLANCES. A New-Year Poem. By HIRAM TORREY.
Part I. of SALOME. A new serial. By DAISY HOWARD.
CAKES AND ALE AT WOODBINE. Sketch. By BARRY GRAY.
DENTAL SCIENCE. By our Dental Reporter.
NEW-YEAR'S GREETING. Editorial.
THE BALLOT FOR WOMAN. Editorial.
THE BROADWAY GAIT. An Essay on Walking.
LADIES AND THEIR WEIGHT IN THE SADDLE. Selected article.
THE HISTORY OF MY DOGS. A Dogmatic Essay.
NOTES ABOUT AUTHORS AND BOOKS.
PERSONAL COLUMN—WHAT THE NOTABILITIES ARE DOING AT HOME AND ABROAD.
SNOW FLAKES. Poem. By F. G. FAIRFIELD.
FOREIGN GOSSIP—The cream of the Foreign Press.
LETTER FROM STORY—The American Sculptor at Rome.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
HUNGER THAT NEVER CEASES. Poem. By HENRY MORFORD.
LONDON POEMS. Review of Robert Buchanan.
HISTORICAL ROMANCE—Letter from CLARA MUNDT.
ST. ELMO. Review of Miss EVANS' new book.
LATEST LITERATURE—Brief notices of recent publications.
And a melange of other instructive and entertaining reading matter.

The HOME JOURNAL is sent by mail, or served by carriers in New-York and Brooklyn, at $3 per year.

Address the Editors,
N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
No. 1 7 Fulton-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

USE HULL'S BAY RUM SOAP. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 101, Jan. 2, 1867.
44, 2, 51, 17, 10, 8, 72, 7, 1, 14, 12, 41, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS A, Jan. 2, 1867.
37, 35, 28, 2, 54, 26, 27, 16, 62, 15, 72, 78, 41, 19.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 25, Jan. 2, 1867.
20, 70, 34, 51, 62, 40, 56, 49, 27, 7, 6, 28, 15.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 26, Jan. 2, 1867.
63, 27, 15, 67, 32, 6, 8, 58, 10, 47, 78, 18, 5, 20.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
IN DRAWING OF DEC. 18, 1866.
No. 16,636 drew $100,000.
No. 18,660 drew 50,000.
No. 6,502 drew 25,000.
No. 22,021 drew 10,000.
No. 4,377 drew 5,000.
No. 28,833 drew 5,000.

Being the six capital prizes. Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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